DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; cooler to-night.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,505. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 6⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Both Boers and Britons are preparing to fight, and the situation is very grave. Transvaal artillery is being moved into position to command Laing's Nek, while in England the greatest activity prevails in the Foreign, War, and Colonial Offices. There is no doubt that the firm stand taken by President Krüger has the approval of the Volksraad and of the people. Trouble is brewing in Venezuela from the spread of the revolution under Gen. Castro, and United States Minister Loomis left Washington hurriedly for New York, where he will take the first steamer for Caracas. In the meantime the Detroit is due at La Guayra, where she will look after American interests. The Government troops have reoccupied Puerto Cabello, and are massing there, apparently for another battle with the insurgents. The argument in the Venezuelan Boundary Court was continued by Sir Richard Webster, who claimed that the Dutch owned all the disputed ground in 1714. The plague has reached Assumption, the capital city of Paraguay. The German Emperor has gone to Sweden. The President of Peru assured the American emissary that he would name a Commissioner to the Buffalo Exposition, and would see that a good exhibit was sent there from his country. Secret mobilization documents were stolen from the strong box of a German brigade, and are now believed to be in France. The Czar has signed a decree that when the Siberian Railway is completed in 1901 all important ports will be closed to any but Russian ships.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The appraisement of the estate of Roswell P. Flower shows that his personal property is valued at $3,661,234.12. There are few so-called Flower stocks.

A collision occurred at Port Jervis between a passenger train and yard train on the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad. Three persons were injured.

Controller Coler, in a speech before the Manufacturers' Association of New York, last night spoke of the Ramapo water deal and hinted that other scandals of a similar character might be dug up by his department.

Page 2.

Gen. Alger's letter announcing that he has decided not to be a candidate for the United States Senate was given out by himself for publication.

Gov. Lowndes and other prominent Maryland Republicans called upon the President to protest against the recent assignment of Admiral Schley.

The primary elections of both the principal political parties will be held to-day. There are bitter contests on the Democratic side in the Ninth and Thirty-first Districts.

The State Civil Service Commission has resolved to extend the operations of the civil service law to the employes of eleven counties, including New York and Kings.

The Republican Club last night voted to accept the proposition of the Astor estate for the erection of a handsome six-story clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee it was decided that Chicago shall be the working centre of the latter during the campaign in preparation for the Presidential election.

Page 3.

Arrangements for the National reception to Admiral Dewey in Washington, Oct. 2 and 3, are being rapidly completed.

Gov. Roosevelt has issued a proclamation setting apart Sept 29 and 30 as holidays to be observed throughout the State as days of general thanksgiving in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey.

The programme for the last day of the Dewey reception was altered yesterday, so that instead of being driven to Claremont in a carriage, the Admiral will make the journey from the foot of Warren Street in a steamer.

Page 4.

The new battleship Kearsarge was dry docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

The Cuban National League, with the Cuban National Party, will issue a proclamation to-day calling on all Cubans to work together for independence.

The Chinese Government has entered a protest against the order of Gen. Otis, excluding Chinese from the Philippines, and asks that the order be revoked.

Parts of the fifth and sixth vertebrae which were pressing on Walter E. Duryea's spinal cord were successfully removed by surgeons at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday.

More than six thousand persons yesterday visited the Oceanic, the magnificent new steamship of the White Star Line. The proceeds, about $3,000, will go to the hospitals of this city.

Page 5.

Anthony Farrell, actor and theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy and taken the pauper's oath. His liabilities are $15,636.

Page 7.

Three hundred delegates were present at the convention of the Master Brewers' Association, which opened yesterday in Terrace Garden.

Thomas M. Croft, racing secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, is dead. He passed away on Saturday at his home in Brooklyn.

Forest fires are extending with great rapidity in the lower Adirondacks and are now beyond control. Parts of Warren and Hamilton Counties are being devastated.

Miss Dora Havemeyer, the youngest daughter of Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, was married yesterday to Lieut. Commander Winslow of the navy at Mrs. Havemeyer's villa, at Newport. The floral decorations were elaborate.

Page 8.

A new and apparently larger and heavier mainsail was bent on the Columbia at Bristol yesterday.

The Brooklyn and Chicago baseball nines played an eight-inning tie game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The winners at the Gravesend race track yesterday were Cleora, Rush, Kamara, MacLeod of Dare, The Roman, and Judge Wardell. Richard Croker bought two fillies.

The Shamrock sailed the full thirty-knot racing course yesterday in 3 hours and 39 minutes. Her performance proves that she is a dangerous opponent in a breeze beyond twelve or fourteen knots.

Page 11.

A break in the Forest Port feeder of the Erie Canal may delay navigation on part of the canal for two weeks.

The First National Bank of Penn Yan, N. Y., has suspended. It is believed that it will be reorganized and pay depositors in full.

The National City Bank will not close the contract for the purchase of the old Custom House from the United States Government until possession is given in 1902.

Page 14.

Resolutions of regret at the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt were passed by the Governors of the Newport Casino.

The case of Alderman John S. Roddy, who is charged with bribery, came up yesterday in the Harlem Police Court.

Superintendent Jasper is ready to put into operation a plan to remedy the crowding out of pupils from the public schools.

There was a stock market yesterday of unusual volume, as the dealings were in over a million shares. There were net declines in 135 stocks of from 10½ points to one-eighth of a point.

Much curiosity is manifested as to the disposition of the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Senator Depew and counselors of the family decline to discuss any of the rumors or theories now in circulation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

You can see Grant's Tomb and New York's best side from the Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

BOERS AND BRITONS PREPARE TO FIGHT

Transvaal Artillery Being Massed to Command Laing's Nek.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE ACTIVE

A Lively Interchange of Dispatches Between Officials.

English Commander in Chief Returns to London—Boers to Confiscate the Gold Mines—British War Risks Rise.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The special dispatches from South Africa confirm the report that the Boers are massing artillery in positions commanding Laing's Nek. Small Boer detachments occupy positions above Buffalo River.

The members of the Afrikander Bund in Cape Town intend to convene the Bund in Congress to consider the situation.

A Bloemfontein paper reports the dismissal of several Englishmen from the Bloemfontein police force because of their refusal to promise to serve on the Commando.

Mr. Chamberlain came to London from Birmingham yesterday afternoon and spent the evening at the Colonial Office. While there he received a dispatch from Lord Salisbury, who is at Hatfield House, and sent a special messenger to the Premier.

There has been a lively interchange of dispatches between the Foreign, War, and Colonial Offices, but no summons has yet been issued for a Cabinet Council.

Long dispatches were sent last evening to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner.

Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief, returned to London yesterday and immediately repaired to the War Office, where he remained busily employed the greater part of the day.

The Daily Chronicle points out this morning that "the Orange Free State would probably better serve the Transvaal by remaining neutral than by active assistance, because the easiest route for marching troops to Johannesburg and Pretoria lies between Orange River and Vaal River."

The Cape Town correspondent of the paper says:

"It is reported here that Conyngham Greene (British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria) fears that an attempt will be made to dynamite the British Agency."

The second edition of The Times yesterday contained a dispatch from Johannesburg, which says:

"There is, I am informed, some early coup in contemplation. The quantities of compressed forage, forwarded in the direction of the Natal border indicate some move on the part of the troops in that quarter. The Government is buying horses freely to-day."

THE TRANSVAAL STANDS FIRM.

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—The Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview to-day, declared that the Government, the Volksraad, and the people were unanimous regarding the attitude which the Transvaal had assumed and that there was no foundation whatever for the reports of differences.

Mr. Reitz also asserted that the Transvaal's decision was arrived at in conjunction with the Orange Free State.

THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

Authority for the Statement that Englishmen Want Franchise Without Renouncing Allegiance to Great Britain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some few days ago a letter appeared in your correspondence column over the signature of "George W. Van Siclen," in which the writer made the assertion "that England demands naturalization and the franchise for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal without their forswearing allegiance to their respective Governments." I notice this gentleman has sent a copy of his letter to most of the newspapers in this city, which also print letters of protest against such a false statement being disseminated through the press.

George W. Van Siclen was challenged by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to give his authority for his declaration. He has not seen fit to answer. May it be asking too much of THE NEW YORK TIMES to state authoritatively if his assertion has any foundation except in his own imagination? It seems to me only fair in the present grave crisis that your readers should know the truth in this matter. E. S.

New York, Sept. 17, 1899.

George W. Van Siclen, who is a lawyer at 141 Broadway, when asked as to his authority for the statement as quoted in the letter given above, said:

"First, let me say that the request is nothing but reasonable, and I am glad to have an opportunity to give my authority. I have not seen the challenge to which the writer refers, or I should have accepted it promptly.

"My authority for the statement contained in my letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that England demands naturalization and the franchise for the Uitlanders, without their forswearing their allegiance to their respective countries, is no less respectable a source of information than the Government publication of the South African Republic, corresponding to what we call the British Blue Book. It is the Green Book of the Government at Pretoria, giving a transcript of the stenographic notes of the famous conference at Bloemfontein between President Krüger and the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The book is No. 4 of 1899.

"It will be seen by referring to it that President Krüger, after being pressed by the High Commissioner of Great Britain, Sir Alfred Milner, offered a form of oath of allegiance for naturalization. This form of oath included a renunciation of allegiance to the Prince or State to which the candidate formerly owed allegiance.

"The High Commissioner objected to this form of oath, and also objected to the length of time which the President demanded, on behalf of the Boers, before conferring the full citizenship. The outcome of the negotiations was that Sir Alfred Milner proposed a form of oath which he himself reported as follows:

"'The franchise be granted to all persons who have resided in the State for five years who declare their intention of residing there permanently, and who took an oath to obey the laws, defend the independence of the State, and fulfill all the obligations of citizenship.'

"It will be remembered by those who have followed closely the course of negotiations between England and the Transvaal that Mr. Chamberlain, as was reported, said that this was equivalent to a renunciation of former allegiance to any other State; but it will be noted that all reference to such renunciation is carefully omitted from the form of oath that was acceptable to the High Commissioner of Great Britain.

"Sir Alfred Milner speaks of this proposed form as a slight modification that he had demanded. This declaration has led many into believing that the British demands are very slight, and referred merely to a five years' residence instead of nine.

"To show that my statement is correct, I may further quote from an interview with President Krüger, reported in the recent book by Howard C. Hillegas, 'Oom Paul's People,' page 148. President Krüger says, in speaking of this very subject:

"'Every man, be he Englishman, Chinaman, or Eskimo, can become a naturalized citizen of our country, and have all the privileges of a burgher, in nine years. If we should have a war, a foreigner can become a citizen in a minute if he will fight with our army. The difficulty with the Englishmen here is that they want to be burghers, and at the same time retain their English citizenship.'

"The same statement has been repeated over and over again by officials of the South African Republic, and is repeated in the official publications, as I have shown. It is my opinion that the English intend to disregard this consideration, and force matters with a high hand. I believe it is their intention to abrogate the convention of 1884 and declare the convention of 1881 revived. They will do this because the convention of 1884 has not one word about suzerainty, while the convention of 1881 has that word."

ENGLAND'S BAD POSITION.

A Combined Attack by Orange Free State and Transvaal Might Force a Retreat to Durban.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a communication from a military correspondent who, discussing the effect of the Free State throwing its lot in with the Transvaal, says:

"In the event of war this will greatly increase our difficulties and will lengthen the duration of the campaign, but the work will be accomplished and the Union Jack will float over consolidated South Africa between the Zambesi and the Cape.

"The principal danger which besets the British position is a sudden outbreak of hostilities enabling the Boers to score a few minor successes, which would bring down on us every Dutchman in South Africa, and, probably, the statement that the Boers are sending compressed forage to the Natal border seems to signify that they will not wait for new grass, but are preparing an immediate advance.

"For this we certainly are not yet prepared. It is doubtful if the few troops and volunteers now in Natal could even maintain the defensive. The Cape frontier, from Mafeking to Kimberly, including the diamond fields, is practically defenseless, and a combined attack by the Orange Free State and the Transvaal might result in disaster and the retreat of our forces toward Durban, leaving the border towns in the hands of the enemy. Small wonder is it that these towns are alarmed. The movement of British troops into Natal has not begun a moment too soon."

TEXT OF BOER REPLY ISSUED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The text of President Krüger's reply was issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, this afternoon, but it adds nothing to the importance of the summary cabled yesterday evening. The language in many places is taken to indicate a firm, unyielding position. The reply, however, concludes:

"If her Majesty's Government is willing and feels able to make this decision, a joint commission, as at first proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, would put an end to the present state of tension. Race hate would decrease and die out, and the prosperity and welfare of the South African Republic and the whole of South Africa will be developed and furthered and fraternization between the different nationalities will increase."

OLIVE SCHREINER'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Olive Schreiner (Mrs. Cronwright) contributes an eloquent cable letter on the situation to The Manchester Guardian. She says:

"Let England clearly understand what war in South Africa means. The largest empire the world has ever seen will hurl its full force against a small State and about 30,000 men, including lads of sixteen and old men of sixty, without a standing army or organized commissariat. The entire little people will have to resolve itself into an army of their wives and daughters, who will prepare the bread and meat the farmers will put in their saddlebags when they go to meet the enemy. To-day the women of the Transvaal are demanding guns, that they may take their part in the last stand.

"We may crush the little people, with the aid of Australians and Canadians, since the British Isles seem unable to crush them alone. We may take their land and lower the little flag of his independence, so dear to the Boer, but we shall have placed a stain upon our own that centuries will not wash out. Only the international speculator who, through persistent misrepresentations and by means of the press, has wrought this evil will gain, and fill his already overloaded pockets with South African gold."

PRINCE OF WALES GIVES COLORS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Prince of Wales, in presenting new colors to the Gordon Highlanders at Brackley, Scotland, to-day, referred to the capture of Dargai Heights, in the northern part of Afghanistan, by these troops, as a memorable and splendid achievement. Then, amid great enthusiasm, the Prince said:

"I trust it will be your part to carry these colors to victory."

The Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught were also present.

ENGLAND NOT IN A HURRY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The evening papers all indicate the seriousness of the crisis, but The St. James's Gazette says:

"It need not be imagined that anything will be done on our side in a hurry. The Cabinet has first to reconsider, and, secondly, to formulate fresh proposals. Therefore, those commentators on the crisis who assume that fighting will immediately commence are obviously a little previous.

"Of course, it is quite possible the Boers may begin hostilities, in which case our troops will have to defend British territory. But unless the Boers take the offensive the negotiations will be prolonged until the reinforcements now on their way to South Africa reach their destination."

NO ASSISTANCE FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—It is learned authoritatively that the German Government has emphatically informed President Krüger to expect no assistance in the event of war with Great Britain.

The German Consuls in the Transvaal have been instructed to inform Germans who volunteer their help that they will be aiding President Krüger at their own risk.

UNITED STATES CONSUL CONFERS.

Was Asked to Bloemfontein to Discuss American Intervention.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The United States Consul at Cape Town has gone to Bloemfontein, at the request of the Government of the Orange Free State, to confer regarding the crisis. The Orange Free State Executive is anxious to secure American intervention.

"Boer spies infest all the border towns. Two thousand troops will be dispatched to Kimberley within a week. Five hundred started to-night, and others will go forward to-morrow."

TO CONFISCATE THE GOLD MINES.

Volksraad Readopts the Old Law Permitting it in Case of War.

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—The Volksraad to-day readopted the mining article in the gold law, eliminated last year, empowering the Government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State, and empowering the Government to order that the mines be worked, and, if this instruction is disregarded, to work them through its own agents.

The readopted article comes into force immediately.

British War Risks Rise.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—War risks on consignments to the Transvaal were quoted at a premium of 50 per cent. yesterday, and all the markets were very sensitive and excited.

LAWYER PLEADS FOR LIBERTY.

W. E. Dean of Fishkill, Committed to the Insane Hospital, Argues for a Habeas Corpus Writ.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 18.—William E. Dean, a prominent member of the Dutchess County bar, whose home is at Fishkill, was to-day committed to the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie. When he reached that city he refused to enter the hospital conveyance, appeared before Judge Barnard, and pleaded his own case for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and will be argued to-morrow. In the meantime he went to Fishkill, paroled in the custody of Under Sheriff Darragh.

Dean has been prominent for some years. He belongs to a family all of whom are well known. A brother is Justice of the Peace and editor of The Fishkill Times, while his father is Treasurer of the Fishkill Savings Institution. For some days he has been laboring under a strong mental excitement.

There was a bitter strife at the recent vote on incorporation at Fishkill, and he was a strong adherent of the movement. He swore in his vote, saying he owned property. Later he was brought up on supplementary proceedings, and is said to have made some statements which conflicted with the sworn statement made when he voted. The case was taken before the Grand Jury last week, but no indictment was found. Dean had also been paying most assiduous attentions to a young woman of New York City, who, it is said, recently had a misunderstanding with him.

The mental strain to which he was subjected evidently caused his mind to weaken. He imagined his best friends were against him and declared he was going to move out of town. Sunday he acted in rather a boisterous manner, and it was thought that a short term of treatment might be beneficial. Accordingly, an examination was yesterday made by Drs. White and Conklin of Fishkill, who declared him insane.

This morning an attendant came from the asylum at Matteawan, where he met Dean. Chief Weed of that place invited Dean to take a trip to Poughkeepsie with him, introducing the attendant as a friend. He accepted and went along. Weed left them and Dean accompanied the supposed friend to Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, where the vehicle was in waiting. There he made a halt, refused to go any further, and went to the office of Fred Ackerman, who accompanied him to Judge Barnard's court. He then made an appeal to the Judge, before whom he had often appeared in cases. He declared he was sane, and asked for a habeas corpus and another examination. Judge Barnard granted the order and appointed Drs. Sadlier and Pancher to examine him.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER'S ESTATE.

The Entire Personal Property Is Valued at $3,661,234.12—Embraces Few "Flower" Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The personal estate of Roswell P. Flower, according to the report of Appraiser Richard H. Huntington, filed in the office of the Surrogate of this county, aggregates in value $3,661,234.12.

When the will was offered for probate the personal property was estimated at $6,500,000. While the stocks and bonds were appraised at their market value on May 12, the day Mr. Flower died, there has been no marked depreciation for the reason that most of the securities were of the gilt-edged kind and non-fluctuating.

The schedule shows that Mr. Flower was not the holder, personally, of much of the so-called Flower stocks. He had 1,027 shares of New York Air Brake, 1,100 shares Federal Steel preferred, and 1,000 shares Federal Steel common, 2,815 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1,000 shares International Paper preferred, and 1 share International Paper common.

COLLISION AT PORT JERVIS.

New York Saloon Keeper and Two Others Were Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Southbound passenger train No. 1 on the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad collided with a yard train here this morning.

John H. Grote of 212 Greenwich Street, New York, had two ribs broken, and W. A. Elliott was bruised on the head and shoulders. Engineer Thomas Darby escaped by leaping from the engine, but sustained a fracture of the nose and bruises. Traffic was delayed for five hours.

John H. Grote is a saloon keeper at 212 Greenwich Street. His wife is an invalid, and is stopping at Monticello for the benefit of her health. Grote has been going up to Monticello every Saturday, spending Sunday with his wife, and leaving there for New York early on Monday morning. A dispatch was received by his children at noon yesterday, stating that he was in the hospital at Port Jervis.

A GEM 2,000 YEARS OLD.

Boston Gets Famous Cameo "Cupid and Psyche" and Twelve Others.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—The Marlborough gems and jewelry, including the Marlborough cameos, purchased by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at the request of the late Henry L. Pierce, have arrived, and have been placed on exhibition. There are thirteen of them here, with six more to come. Among those received is the famous cameo entitled "The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche," for which $10,000 was paid. It was well known throughout the civilized world before the Christian era began. For twenty centuries it has been in the greatest art galleries of Europe.

Students of art and mythology are familiar, through engravings, with the design of this particular cameo. It humorously represents the wedding procession of Cupid and Psyche. In form it is an oval, measuring 1 7-16 by 1⅝ inches. The relief is in flesh color upon a background of black. The name of the designer, Triphen, is cut in the cameo.

The Marlborough jewels for years were considered of almost priceless value by the family till necessity made their sale imperative. They were sold to David Brownlow of Batterson Park, Bedfordshire, in 1874 for $175,000, and have been buried from sight until the present sale at Christie's, in London.

GERMAN ARTIST'S SON INSANE.

Richard Droehmer of Berlin a Prisoner in Wayne County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—In the Wayne County jail, in Lyons, Richard Droehmer, son of President Droehmer of the Academy of Fine Arts of Berlin, Germany, is confined. He is a graduate of the Berlin High School of Technology, a talented musician, a vocalist of unusual ability, a linguist, and has traveled all over the world.

Droehmer arrived in Lyons on Sept. 7 and was arrested on the complaint of Mr. Fusz, proprietor of the Iroquois Hotel, on the charge of stealing a bottle of wine and a box of cigars. His satchel contained articles stolen from drawing room and sleeping cars. The prisoner has been examined and found insane by local physicians. He was well dressed when he was locked up, but has torn his clothes into shreds. Droehmer came to America in 1892, and visited the World's Fair, afterward securing employment as a draughtsman. He has worked for the Carnegie Company, the General Electric Company, and the Westinghouse Company in this capacity.

The prisoner is being held, awaiting instructions from Philadelphia officials, who are in communication with his family.

Enormous Insurance Payments.

Since the date of the financial statement embodied in the report of the Insurance Department of its examination of the Association's affairs the Mutual Reserve has paid in death claims One and one-half Millions of Dollars. This Company has paid Forty Millions of Dollars to members during the eighteen years since its organization.—Adv.

COLER ON CITY SCANDALS

Hints His Department May Dig Up Others Similar to Ramapo Job.

WOULD HAVE MORE PUBLICITY

Fees in Condemnation Proceedings Outrageous, He Says—Goes Into the Water Grab Again.

Controller Coler, in a speech before the Manufacturers' Association of New York, at its headquarters in Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night, spoke of the Ramapo water deal and hinted that other scandals of a similar character might be dug up by the Finance Department. The occasion was the first Fall meeting of the association, and the Controller was present by invitation.

Mr. Coler characterized the fees that were paid for the condemnation of property for municipal purposes as outrageous. As a case in point, he told of an instance of recent occurrence, wherein a block of property was condemned for $40,000, and the fees amounted to $20,000. The Controller called the attention of the association to this as a sample of the abuses practiced in the City Government, and urged the organization to use its influence against such practices.

"There is not enough publicity in the affairs of the city," said Mr. Coler. "The idea that a contract like the Ramapo water deal could be drawn up and all but passed is simply appalling. Perhaps I should not tell all I know about the Ramapo business. I just received a note signed by Robert Mazet asking me to call around and tell him all I can about it to-morrow.

"To say that the news of the contract was to me astounding is to put it but mildly. Commissioner Shea came to me and said the Commissioner of Water Supply had a report to make. I not only found that he had a report on water, but that he had a contract drawn up by the Corporation Counsel all ready for signature, and he said that he had the votes to pass it. There was a little disturbance at the board meeting, and we succeeded in killing it at that time. Injunctions have been secured, and are still pending, and I hope that they will kill it effectively.

"As the contract now stands, no engineer of any prominence was ever consulted regarding it. A few men drove over the Ramapo region, came back to New York, and the favorable report was prepared. One of the best engineers of the country, Mr. Fteley, is in the employ of the city, but he was never consulted.

"Mr. Fteley has told me that for $7,000,000 the city can procure 100,000,000 gallons of water a day by going to the Ten Mile River territory. My idea is that whatever money is spent by the city should be spent in the direction of Lake Champlain or Lake Ontario, so that when the system is finally completed we shall have connection with this unlimited supply. Some day that has got to come.

"Something about the contract itself. The entire receipts of the New York Water Department are about $4,500,000 a year. Here is a contract which binds the city to pay $5,000,000 a year and to deliver water at the upper limits of New York. It would cost the city another million dollars to make connection with this company's reservoirs. It is my opinion that the company never intended to complete the system to meet our water mains. If for any reason they failed, they could simply lie down on their contract and the City of New York would have to settle in the end."

At the conclusion of Controller Coler's address resolutions were adopted recommending that Section 471 of the Greater New York Charter be repealed or so amended as to throw around the making of water contracts the safeguards contained in Sections 413 and 419. Controller Coler was also commended for his stand on the Ramapo matter.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Edward Lauterbach to Testify To-day —Moss Replies to Croker.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, said yesterday that Mr. Edward Lauterbach would be placed on the stand to-day, and that both Croker and Carroll will be recalled in the near future. Asked if he would soon call the man who received the offer of the Presidency of the Ramapo Water Company and afterward sent $50,000 in blank stock of the company, Mr. Moss answered that he expected to do so at the proper time. He added that he did not think the list of the present stockholders of the Ramapo Company would be disclosed by the books, but he remarked:

"When we get them the people will wonder why the list was not given out before."

Regarding the charges made against him by Mr. Croker, Mr. Moss said:

"It is hardly worth while replying to a man who is suffering from paresis and imagines me to be a Chinese lawyer. But as Croker's utterances have found their way into the public prints it is perhaps proper that I should correct the statements made.

"As to the case of Policeman Lynch, said to have been dismissed for extortion, I do not recall it, and until I look it up I cannot make answer further than to say I was never a party to any wrongdoing. Concerning the case of the boy, Jake Bereshein, arrested for murder in 1897, Recorder Goff assigned me to defend the prisoner. I defended the accused to the best of my ability, and not for the fee which the law allowed me. The result of the trial was a disagreement, the jury standing 8 to 4 in the prisoner's favor. I spent the fee in the expenses of specialists and private detectives, and should the lad, now in the House of Refuge, be put on trial again, I would have to defend him without a cent. I did not hurry the District Attorney to trial, nor did I use my position as a Police Commissioner to frighten the police witnesses."

MAZET MAY VISIT YONKERS.

Reported Investigation of Irregularities in the Police Department.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—It is said here by politicians who usually know what they are talking about that the alleged irregularities in the Police Department, referred to by Mayor Sutherland last week, in a message to the Police Commissioners, may be investigated by the Mazet Committee. It was expected the investigation would be held by the Police Commissioners, and they may act as well as the Assembly Committee.

It is said here that the resolution under which the Mazet Committee is acting does not limit its work to New York, and that a sitting of the committee will be held here.

MINISTER WHIPPED IN PRISON.

Howard, Recaptured by the Government, Punished with a Paddle.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 18.—This morning, at the Ohio Penitentiary, the Rev. G. G. B. Howard, who has taught college students the principles of logic, who has ministered to large and fashionable congregations in several large cities, was compelled to bend over a box while a lusty guard vigorously applied a hickory paddle.

Howard was returned Sunday night to the penitentiary, from which he escaped Sept. 12, 1894. He was captured at Horton, Mich., where he was pastor of the leading congregation of that village. Howard had little to say when brought into the prison court this morning.

The pastor of the now shepherdless flocks in Illinois and Michigan was taken into the ante-room, where he was made to bend over a bench while the paddle, in the hands of a stout guard, was laid on his anatomy in a manner not calculated to inspire pulpit oratory.

Howard lost all of the good time he had gained, about 400 days, and was taken to the "Idle House" to await assignment to one of the contracts. He will be given one of the hardest tasks in the prison.

TO CLOSE RUSSIAN PORTS.

Czar's Ukase Decrees that Only Russian Ships May Enter After Canal and Siberian Road Are Finished.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Copenhagen:

"Emperor Nicholas has signed a ukase decreeing that when the Middle Europe Canal and the Siberian Railway are completed, in 1901, all important Russian ports on the Pacific, Baltic, and the Black Sea shall be closed forever to any but Russian ships."

GERMAN ARMY SECRETS STOLEN

Strong Box of Brigade at Wurtzberg Forced and Mobilization Documents Were Taken—Now in France.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The strong box of the Second Artillery Brigade at Wurtzberg was forced in the absence of the regimental staff at the manoeuvres, and the secret mobilization documents were stolen.

"A deserter named Schloesser is suspected. He is believed to have escaped to France."

NEGRO ZOUAVES INSPIRE FEAR.

Officials of Warrenton, Va., Believe that Visiting Company May Create Trouble About Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Butler Zouaves, a colored military organization of Washington, are going to Warrenton, Va., on Sept. 22 to participate in a celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

There are two white men and one colored man in jail in Warrenton for assault. John R. Spillman, Mayor of Warrenton, and County Judge C. W. White are afraid that the appearance of the negro zouaves will lead to trouble in view of this, and have protested to Gov. Tyler against allowing the zouaves to bring their guns with them. Finding this protest unheeded, Mayor Spillman has telegraphed the Governor for permission to arm 100 men in his town for the anticipated trouble.

The zouaves, who have been organized since 1865, and are named for Gen. Butler, are very angry. At first the Captain, W. T. Thompson, declared that they would carry their guns. He said that the weapons would not harm a fly, as they were the "old-style Harper's Ferry muzzle-loading muskets," and they never carried any ammunition. They have decided, however, not to take these prehistoric weapons with them, and have issued an indignant protest to the world, in which they declare that the Mayor is unnecessarily alarmed, as their guns are "only relics of 1776."

GEN. ALGER HAS WITHDRAWN.

Publishes His Letter, in Which He Announces that He Will Not Be a Candidate for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—Gen. Russell A. Alger and Gov. Hazen S. Pingree have come to the parting of the ways, and the famous alliance is now a thing of the past. Mr. Alger's formal withdrawal from the Senatorial race, despite the protests of the State Executive, shows that he has cut loose from the Pingree machine and is unwilling to take part in its fight on the McKinley Administration. Gov. Pingree is left without a candidate to boom in opposition to McMillan, and all his work has gone for naught. It is doubtful if he can make any showing against the Senator, and his plans to defeat McMillan for re-election are of no avail. Although pressed to talk, Mr. Alger refused absolutely to be interviewed, declaring that the following letter explained everything:

The Waldorf-Astoria,
New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Judson:

After careful consideration I have decided not to be a candidate for the United States Senate. My reasons for this determination are personal and of a business nature.

I fully appreciate and thank you and my many other friends for offered support, and hope to be able in the future to show my gratitude for all that has been done for me by the people of our States. I am, my dear Sir, sincerely yours. R. A. ALGER.

Hon. William Judson, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Those familiar with the recent history of the party in this State recall the fact that this is the second letter that Gen. Alger has written during the present decade withdrawing his name from consideration as a Senatorial candidate. The first one was called out by a popular movement that promised to gain great strength in 1894, the year in which were chosen the legislators who elected Mr. McMillan for a second term.

One of his supporters said to-day: "I foresaw from the first that there would have to be a break between Alger and Pingree. It had all gone too far for such a break in their relations to be made without withdrawing from the fight."

Gov. Pingree will not discuss any other prospective opponent of McMillan, nor will he say what he thinks are the "business and personal reasons" for Alger's withdrawal.

TO BUILD A HOTEL IN BANGKOK.

The King of Siam Gave W. J. Palmer Land for the Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—Wallace J. Palmer, a former resident of this city, has been assisted in a hotel enterprise by the King of Siam. Mr. Palmer, after a seven years' absence, is visiting his old home here, and will leave in three weeks to carry out the plans he has made with the King at Bangkok. Mr. Palmer has been an extensive traveler in the Far East, and a few years ago he visited in Siam. The country attracted him, and he decided to stay there.

Mr. Palmer at one time conducted a large hotel in Florida and thought Siam would be a good place for another. He opened one on a small scale. The American patronage was large, and he prospered. Among visitors to his hotel was the King, who grew to like the place so well that he made Mr. Palmer his chief caterer. The friendship existing between Mr. Palmer and the King finally developed into a big business enterprise.

The King has given to Mr. Palmer a large plot of land in the heart of Bangkok on which to erect a large hotel. Mr. Palmer on his return to Siam will commence work on the structure, which is to cost $200,000. Land is very expensive in Bangkok, and Mr. Palmer says the King has made a very generous gift in the site for the hotel.

COVINGTON WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Despondent because she was the victim of disease, Mrs. Samuel Martin leaped from a third-story window of her home in Covington. She fell on the pavement and received injuries which resulted in her death shortly afterward. Her husband owns an express line which operates between Cincinnati and Covington.

Mrs. Martin for two or three days had been acting strangely. Sunday her physician told her that she had Bright's disease and heart disease and that she could not possibly live more than two weeks. She was to have been taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital Monday afternoon to receive special treatment. She preferred to remain at home, and dreaded going to the hospital. Sunday afternoon she picked up a knife and was about to cut her throat with it when members of the family prevented her. Mrs. Martin leaves three children, two little girls and a boy.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.

Recommended for purity and medicinal power. —Adv.

FRANCE PROSECUTES ROYALIST PLOTTERS

The Senate as a High Court Hears Conspiracy Charges.

TRIAL MAY END IN A FIASCO

It Is Said Ministry Will Fall if Prosecution Fails.

De Freycinet Is Looked Upon as the Head of the Next Cabinet—The Case Excites Little Interest in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The High Court proceedings against the royalist conspirators for attempting to change the form of government were commenced to-day in the Senate, and they are almost certain to end in a fiasco for the Government. No serious charge is alleged against the accused.

The Parisians are not in the least excited, in fact, are not even interested in the proceedings.

It is believed that the Ministry will fall if the prosecution collapses. The outlook is very uncertain and the radicals are preparing to leave what is feared will prove a sinking ship.

Conjecture is already rife as to the composition of the next Cabinet. De Freycinet, who continues to maintain an attitude of studious reserve, is looked upon as the likely maker of the next Ministry. The Presidential crisis, for the first time since Loubet's election, has become a contingency which must be taken into account. ROWLAND STRONG.

CHARGES READ TO SENATORS.

Bernard, Government Prosecutor, Accuses Guerin, Deroulede, and Others of Conspiracy.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Senate met as a High Court of Justice to

ermine, against which white background the red and blue ribbons of his decorations pinned on his breast showed up brightly. The two substitutes with him wore scarlet gowns trimmed with black and having no ermine.

M. Bernard immediately began to read the indictment in a monotonous tone.

The indictment commenced by reciting the facts of the arrest of MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert and said the inquiry had showed the existence of a conspiracy to change the form of government, to which the disorders of last February, it was added, were due, and in which MM. Déroulède, Marcel-Habert, and some members of the League of Patriots, M. Guerin and some members of the Anti-Semitic League, M. Du Buc and some members of the Anti-Semitic Youth, MM. Buffet, Godefroy, and Chevilly, and members of the royalist party were inculpated.

All the societies mentioned, since 1898, it was pointed out, had abandoned electoral action for revolutionary action, and the League of Patriots openly pursued the object of overthrowing the Constitutional Government, MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert seeking to attain their ends by the union of rioters and troops in the streets. The Anti-Semitic League, it was also claimed, has joined the insurrectional organization wherewith are associated the Nationalists', Royalists', and Imperialists' League, and the Anti-Semitic Youth has as a mission the propaganda in the provinces of the revolutionary movement.

H. Du Buc, it was further charged, is the link between the Anti-Semite and Patriot Leagues.

The indictment then gave a few particulars of the provincial organization. Referring to the Royalist League it said it was worthy of attention because though the idea of a monarchic restoration appeared inconceivable, it had played a preponderant rôle in the recent events, its leader being the Duke of Orleans himself, and its managers his accredited representatives.

All the leagues, it was asserted, seek to change the form of government by street risings.

MONEY TO ORGANIZE.

A letter from the Duke of Orleans to his representative, M. Buffet, written from Marienbad, in July, 1896, instructing him to commence a royalist organization, was read and then other secret instructions, in which it was stipulated that the sum to be spent was not to exceed 300,000 francs. The mention of this figure evoked laughter from the Senators and others present.

"Three hundred thousand francs would be cheap," was a remark heard from the press gallery.

M. Fallieres tapped for silence and M. Bernard continued to review the royalist agitation at the end of 1898, showing that M. Buffet, Oct. 24 and Oct. 26, telegraphed in code to the Duke of Orleans, who was then in Bohemia, to come to the frontier, Oct. 25 being the date of the Anti-Semitic and royalist d'sturbance on the Place de la Concorde. On Dec. 12 there was further disorder, a mob marching on the Cherche Midi prison, crying "Vive le Duc d'Orleans!" The police stopped the mob, but M. Chevilly wired to the Duke of Orleans: "Success d'estime; 2,000 demonstrations; police stopped them, but will recommence."

The royalist outing, it appears, aroused the jealousy of the other parties, and M. Buffet wired to the Duke of Orleans that he feared the Bonapartists were also contemplating action.

The indictment proceeded with a recapitulation of the royalist manoeuvres, and declared the royalists led and paid a mob to insult President Loubet on the day of his election.

Letters seized at the residence of M. Chevilly showed that the funds were becoming exhausted by February, 1899, and promises of money, mostly from ladies, were found in the correspondence.

CONSPIRACY CONTINUES.

The culminatory point of the royalist conspiracy was reached Feb. 23, when M. Déroulède made his notorious attempt, on the Place de la Nation, to induce a brigade of infantry to march on the Elysée Palace. Everything, it seems, was prepared to carry out the royalist plan that day, but M. Déroulède's failure spoiled all, and the Duke of Orleans, who was awaiting at Brussels the signal to come to Paris, received instead a telegram from M. Buffet, saying:

"Useless to come. Send you further news to-morrow."

The Duke of Orleans then wanted to go further away, and the fact that the royalists wished to carry out their conspiracy, if possible, was shown in a telegram which M. Buffet sent him, begging him to remain, "as the Government did not know what to do with M. Déroulède."

Continuing, the indictment then explained that the conspiracy was not abandoned with the failure of Feb. 23, but that the machinations continued in secret and public meetings were continually held.

MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert in July, at St. Cloud, and in the Théâtre de la République, Paris, outlined the plans still existing for the overthrow of the Parliamentary régime by a mob uprising, aided by several regiments of the army and troops on whom they could count.

The indictment evoked frequent outbursts of derisive laughter and ironical comment at the expense of the royalists, especially on the reading of the various telegrams exchanged and the failure of the plots.

At the conclusion of the reading of the indictment M. Bernard and his colleagues left the Senate, and M. Fallieres ordered the Senators to sit behind closed doors.

They then discussed whether they were competent to sit as a high court and try the case.

On the resumption of the public sitting M. Fallieres announced that the Senate had decided, by a vote of 234 against 32, to allow prisoners to be represented by counsel during the preliminary inquiry, but that the question of the competence of the Senate to sit as a high court to try the charges had been adjourned until after the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry.

This is believed to be tantamount to an adjournment of the hight court for several weeks at least. Most of the Senators were present when the announcement was made, but there were few persons in the public and press galleries.

The general comment in the Senate lobbies was that the indictment displayed the ridiculous, but still criminal, character of the royalist intrigues to overthrow the republic.

WHEREABOUTS OF ORLEANS.

Several papers to-day revived the rumor that the Duke of Orleans is shut up with M. Guerin in Fort Chabrol, the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, which has been besieged since Aug. 12. No definite statement was made to this effect, and the papers merely hinted that it might be true, basing their belief on the statement that the Duke of Orleans has not been heard from for over a month. The same rumor, on a previous occasion, was utterly discredited. Since then several persons have entered Fort Chabrol and have not seen the Duke.

As a matter of fact, the Duke of Orleans has been heard of several times. The Duc de Luynes, one of his intimate friends, said Aug. 30, that the Duke of Orleans was in Austria. The silence of the royalist pretender at this stage is not surprising, and is not taken to be any ground for supposing him to be with Guerin.

The most rigorous precautions were taken for the safety of the Senate building this afternoon. It was cordoned by police, who were stationed every few yards, while every gate leading to the Luxembourg Palace was guarded by a detachment of Municipal Guards. Nobody was allowed to enter the courtyard or even remain in the precincts of the palace without a card of entry. Consequently only a small crowd witnessed the arrival of the Senators, who alighted from their carriages and entered the palace without demonstration of any sort, except the raising of hats by a few of the spectators.

The ticket holders, after crossing the main courtyard, had to traverse the dark entrance hall, passing between a double row of stacked rifles, behind which, barely distinguishable in the gloom, were silent figures, a strong detachment of the Municipal Guards in their blue uniforms decorated with red cord.

The ushers on the staircases repeatedly examined the tickets.

The public and press galleries were crowded. The former were chiefly occupied by ladies. The Senators' seats were well filled. Many came especially from the country, where they had been taking a rest, to attend to-day's session. Therefore it was decided that the usual evening dress could be dispensed with, and all the Senators were in morning attire.

The magnificently ornate Senate Chamber, with its fine mural sculpture, richly gilt, and decorated walls and beautiful frescoes, had undergone practically no change. Only the President's tribune had been removed and replaced by a platform, upon which, behind a long, gilded mahogany table, were placed red velvet arm chairs for President Fallieres and Procurator General Bernard and his two substitutes.

WHERE THE DUKE OF ORLEANS IS.

Reported in Belgium Saturday and Recently in London.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.—The Reforme says that the Duke of Orleans left Brussels on Saturday last for Rumes, in Harnaut, Belgium on the French frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—It is asserted on good authority that the Duke of Orleans was seen in London quite recently.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

John G. Johnson Made Executive Officer of the Committee.

HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO

Leaders Adopt a "Harmony" Call Asking All Democrats to Act in Unison—Appeal to Kentuckians.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—John G. Johnson of Peabody, Kan., to-day was made the executive officer of the Democratic National Committee. He will take charge of the active work of the Ways and Means and Press Committees, and within two weeks will come to Chicago to open up headquarters. Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, will arrive in New York Oct. 6, and two days later he will meet Mr. Johnson, either in Chicago or St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson's selection as the executive officer of the National Committee under Chairman Jones is considered a triumph for the members of the committee who have been working toward harmony in the party.

Mr. Johnson was placed on all the committees by ex-Gov. Stone, Vice Chairman of the General Committee. He is one of Senator Jones's most intimate friends, and he stands as the representative of all the factions and classes in the party.

To emphasize the fact they want all Democrats to "get together" next year, the National Committeemen adopted a "harmony" call, as follows:

"The National Committee of the Democratic Party, in session at Chicago to consider the work of party organization, preparatory to the campaign of 1900, sends greeting to the Democracy of the Nation, with the assurance that the prospect of Democratic success next year grows brighter every day, and we have every reason for confidence as to the outcome.

"The great need now is party unity and thorough organization. The committee appeals therefore to our party friends in all the States, and especially in the States where elections are to be held this year, to put aside all local differences wherever they exist and support the regular party tickets earnestly and enthusiastically, keeping always in view the great struggle of next year and remembering that in unity there is strength and in division weakness.

"Especially do we appeal to the Kentucky Democracy to give loyal support to the regular ticket in that State, headed by Mr. Goebel, and thereby make sure a Democratic victory in the State, and the return of Senator Blackburn to the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Johnson is one of the few men on the National Committee who never held public office. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and for a time lived in Peoria County, Ill. In 1877 he moved to Kansas. He is the oldest member in point of continuous service on the State Democratic Committee. Just prior to the Chicago Convention of 1896 he was selected as the Kansas member of the National Committee.

The Executive Committee, Ways and Means Committee, and Press Committee of the Democratic National Committee were in session all day. Secretary Charles A. Walsh was made a member ex officio of all the committees and Secretary of each. Nothing but organization work was discussed in the committees.

It was determined to spread the ways and means system of collecting funds over more States. Samuel E. Cook, general manager of that committee, made his report and, although the details were not made public, it was learned that the committee has in the neighborhood of $100,000 pledged and about $20,000 on hand.

The nearest approach to friction came in the Executive Committee, when George Fred Williams was asked why the Massachusetts Democrats were to select delegates to the Democratic Convention next Thursday, months before the National Convention will be called. It is said Mr. Williams admitted that John R. McLean had some ground for charging that the Massachusetts Democrats had taken snap judgment, but insisted that the Bryan Democrats feared that the anti-Eryan men might get the delegation away from them if the election of delegates was put off until next year.

Mr. Williams, just before leaving for home, said that the Republicans had passed a law which provided that only two political conventions could be held in one year by any one party, and if a convention were held next year to elect National delegates the Democrats would not be able to hold the other two necessary nomination conventions.

The Executive Committee adopted resolutions indorsing the carnival at Dallas, and most of the committeemen who were in the city yesterday will attend. Half the gate receipts of the carnival are to go to the committee's campaign fund.

SCHLEY'S FRIENDS PROTEST.

Prominent Maryland Republicans Call Upon the President About His Recent Assignment.

WASHINGTON Sept. 18.—Gov. Lowndes, Senator Wellington, Mayor Malster of Baltimore, and Gen. Felix Agnus called upon the President to-day, and formally protested against the assignment of Rear Admiral Schley to command the South Atlantic Station, on the ground that it was not commensurate with his dignity and the service he had rendered during the Spanish-American war. The protest was made voluntarily, and without Admiral Schley's knowledge.

The President listened attentively to what the Maryland Republican leaders had to say, but gave no indication of what he would do. The delegation were with him about half an hour.

Admiral Schley arrived in the city from New York this afternoon, and to-morrow will call upon the President to pay his respects and to announce his readiness to accept the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, or any other duty to which the President may assign him.

"I am a sailor," said Admiral Schley to-night, "and will obey orders."

At the Navy Department it was stated to-day that no order had yet been issued to Admiral Schley to command the South Atlantic Squadron, but he had been advised to hold himself in readiness to perform that duty. It was expected, it was said, that if the assignment was distasteful to him, or he regarded it as beneath his dignity, he would so inform the department, and it was not at all likely he would be forced to accept it. It also was stated at the Navy Department that if Admiral Schley would not accept the assignment, there was nothing left to give him, as there were no ships available to form a European squadron and no shore command fitting for his rank.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Investigating Heretical Tendencies in Some of Its Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Indications point to a report in the Evangelical Alliance against certain Bible teachings of alleged heretical tendencies.

The Rev. C. L. Work, Chairman of the committee having the matter in hand, will probably make his formal report at the next meeting of the Alliance, the third Monday in October. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alliance to-day, Dr. Work said that the result of the investigation thus far went to show that there had been a good deal of dissatisfaction evinced by persons who had intended sending their children to the university; that he knew of one family that came to Cincinnati in order that their two children might attend the university, but that on account of the Bible teachings of some of the Faculty these children were sent to Delaware.

Dr. Work is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and has commenced an agitation among the clergy against alleged skepticism in certain branches of teaching at the University.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

The Commission to Extend Operations to Eleven Counties.

INCLUDE NEW YORK AND KINGS

Those in Office Oct. 1 Will Keep Their Positions, and Will Come Under Law Forbidding Removal Without Cause.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The State Civil Service Commission has resolved to extend the operations of the State civil service law to the employes of the county departments of Albany, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Queens, Rensselaer, Westchester, and Richmond Counties. In making this application of the civil service law to these additional employes the commission brings within the operations of civil service examinations the subordinates under the County Judge, Surrogate, District Attorney, Sheriff, County Treasurer, and Coroners, in all of the eleven counties, and of the following special county officers in New York, Kings, Westchester, and Oneida Counties:

In New York Special Surrogates and Register of Deeds, in Kings County Register of Deeds, in Westchester County Register of Deeds, and in Oneida County Special Surrogate.

Silas W. Burt, the Democratic member of the State Civil Service Commission, said last night that, in bringing certain counties of the State under the civil service regulations, the commission was merely carrying out the provision of the White act, requiring it to make, "from time to time, rules for the classification of the offices, places, and employments in such other civil divisions of the State, except cities, as, after due inquiry by the commission, shall be found practicable, and for appointments and promotions therein and examinations therefor." The only reason this had not been done before, Mr. Burt said, was because the commission had so much work crowded upon it in putting the new law into operation in the cities that it had not had the time to attend to the county administrations.

"The constitution requires," said Mr. Burt, "that 'appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness,' but the White law was the first that provided for applying the civil service rules to any civil divisions except cities. Its aim is to make the rules apply eventually to the entire public service, even to that of the villages, but that extension, of course, must be gradual.

"In pursuit of that policy of gradual extension, we have brought under the law all the counties that had 100,000 population by the last census, and also Richmond, because it is in New York City. Just how many places will be affected by this order we cannot tell until we get the reports from the county officials for which we have asked. These reports will give the number of employes in every county office, their salaries, the length and character of their services, and such other data as will enable us to classify them.

"These rosters of county employes are to cover all those in office on Oct. 1. The men in office at that time will not have to stand examinations to hold their places, and they will immediately come under the protection of the law forbidding removals except for cause and after hearing. All appointments to county offices in the competitive class after Oct. 1. will be on examination only. Of course, we expect that the party in power in each county affected will lose no time in getting as many as possible of their adherents into office between now and October, but that can't be helped."

The new places to be brought under the civil service regulations will be directly under the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission, a majority of whom are Republicans. The City Commission will have nothing to do with them.

CITY CLUB FAVORS FUSION.

Will Repudiate Independent Action of the Citizens' Union and Upholds Mr. Mazet.

It is expected that the Council of the City Club will, at an early date, adopt resolutions repudiating the action of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union in deciding to make separate nominations and calling on the independent voters who constituted the Union in 1897 to reorganize or disband the committee.

The Council was expected to take this action at a meeting held at the City Club last evening, but on account of a death in the family of Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the club, the meeting was a formal merely. It is understood, however, that there was a private conference of its members and of several other men of prominence who were formerly active in the Citizens' Union down town during the afternoon at which this course practically was decided on.

The leaders of the City Club, it appears, believe that the Citizens' Union has fallen into the hands of extremists who do not fairly represent the independent vote. These alleged extremists are held responsible for the Bacon State ticket last year and for the refusal to unite with the Republicans against Tammany this Fall, both of which performances, it is claimed, did not meet the approval of the body of independents who fought under the Citizens' Union banner in 1897.

The leaders of the movement to repudiate the Central City Committee's course are understood also to take the position that Assemblyman Mazet deserves the support of the independent vote because of his position at the head of the committee, which, they claim, is doing valuable public service in exposing Tammany maladministration.

CITIZENS' UNION NOMINATIONS.

Executive Committee to Select Candidate in Mazet's Place.

The Citizens' Union Executive Committee of the Nineteenth District, which last week rejected the proposition of the Republican organization for the indorsement of Assemblyman Mazet's candidacy, will meet at the Sherman Square Hotel to-morrow evening to consider the selection of candidates for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen. Perez M. Stewart is the favorite for Assemblyman and Jacob Mack is spoken of for Alderman.

In case either of these should decline to run, other possibilities are Francis W. Aymar, John C. Clarke, and Percival Knauth.

Forming a Franchise Tax Bureau.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has begun the work of creating a franchise tax bureau for the enforcement of the Ford franchise tax law, which goes into effect Oct. 1. M. M. Francis, formerly expert accountant of the State Excise Department, has been appointed by the board to prepare a list of the corporations holding public franchises which will be taxable under the new law.

The Charges Against Mr. Hutson.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt has notified County Treasurer Hutson of Chautauqua County, against whom charges of malfeasance in office have been preferred, to appear before him within eight days after the service of summons.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

YATES COUNTY—Frank Collin, Democrat; Frank Viele, Prohibitionist.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Charles O. Cotton, Democrat, First District.

WYOMING COUNTY—George Z. Goodall, Prohibitionist.

ONTARIO COUNTY—J. H. Ray, Democrat.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—James W. Arnold, Prohibitionist.

PRIMARY CAMPAIGN ENDS

The Indications Point to a Heavy Vote To-day.

BITTER FIGHTS IN DISTRICTS

Croker's Power May Be Broken in the Ninth by Sheehan—The Contest in the Thirty-first.

The primary elections for both of the principal political parties will be held between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock P. M. to-day. As was the case last year, the elections will be under the control of the Bureau of Elections, though the law was considerably amended by the last Legislature. At to-day's election the members of the assembly district committees of both organizations will be chosen, and in several districts, especially on the Democratic side, the election is of importance, inasmuch as a possible change in the party leadership is involved.

In view of these contests, the indications are favorable to a heavy vote. Even in districts where these fights are conceded to be of only a personal nature, so much energy has been infused into the campaign that to-day's election promises to prove that members of the organizations are by no means apathetic.

The polls will, as stated, remain open from 2 to 9 P. M., and the elections will be under the direction of the Inspectors and poll clerks who will serve at the general election in November. For the sake of expedition in handling the vote, separate polling places will be maintained by the two principal parties. By the recently enacted amendment to the primary law, two contiguous election districts are merged into one primary district, the Republicans of both election districts voting at one polling place, the Democrats at the other. In Assembly districts where there is an odd election district, the polling place is used by both parties.

As soon as the polls are closed the ballots will be counted and the returns made in the same manner as pertains at a general election. Inasmuch as there will be only two tickets in one district, with one exception, the counting of the vote will be a simple matter, and the result in every Assembly district will, in all probability, be known within an hour and a half after the closing of the polls. The returns will be sent to Police Headquarters, where a force of 100 clerks has been detailed to tabulate and compute the results. Policemen will be sent to every polling place, and violators of the law will be treated as they are in any election.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough yesterday sent to all primary election officers a printed circular containing an excerpt from the primary election law prescribing their duties. This law provides for the stationing at the polls of watchers and prescribes penalties for interference with them. In many districts, especially in the Ninth and Thirty-first, where the contests are bitter, the Good Government clubs will have watchers.

WATCHING THE NINTH.

Interest of the Democratic Club Centres in John C. Sheehan's Fight Against Croker's Power.

The campaign in the Ninth Assembly District, the fiercest one that district ever witnessed, came to an end last night, with both factions confident as to the result. The Goodwin men claimed that they would poll at least twice as many votes as the Sheehanites, and the latter made similar claims, and both declared their willingness to back their opinions with money.

If there be a virtue in getting in the last word, the Goodwin faction profited most by the final day of the campaign, for they held two truck meetings, one at Twenty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue and another at Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. Mr. Goodwin spoke at both meetings, and he confidently assured his hearers that when he became leader the stream of public patronage so long shut off from the Ninth District would again flow through it, and that those who were faithful would be swept on it into fat jobs with little work and good pay.

Patronage has been the watchword of the campaign for Mr. Goodwin, and it has apparently proved to be a lodestone of singular power, for his meetings last night were admitted to be the best attended in the history of the fight. Those who did not attend the meetings were reminded of the primary election by a peripatetic truck, bearing a transparency labeled, "Stand by the organization and vote for Frank J. Goodwin." An asthmatic fife and a dyspeptic drum furnished an accompaniment which made less for music than it did for vote getting, which, after all, was its purpose.

Thomas G. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, in forecasting the result of the election, claimed everything in sight, even Mr. Sheehan's own election district. "We will have a majority of at least 800 and possibly 1,000," Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Sheehan remained at the Pequod Club all the evening and advised with his district Captains, all of whom brought favorable reports of the work of the campaign. Senator Louis Munzinger, Mr. Sheehan's manager, however, was absent, and when he was asked for, it was said that he was "doing one or two of the negro districts." No explanation was given of the significance of the term "doing a district," but every one agreed that when the Senator was through the district would be "well done and brown."

Mr. Sheehan had confidence to throw away. "We are helped by the tactics of our enemies," Mr. Sheehan said. "They have used coercion in the meanest ways, but we have met them at every turn and their efforts are undoing them.

"I have learned from good authority tonight that George H. Laporte and "Bob" McGee are going to bring boatloads of men over from Jersey City and vote them for Goodwin. These outsiders are to be paid by a man named Walsh at a saloon in the Seventh District. We will watch them, however, and the first man caught will be severely dealt with."

At the Democratic Club last night it was by no means the general opinion that the Croker, or Goodwin, faction would win. Mr. Croker would not discuss the matter beyond saying that he had nothing to do with district fights. Other leaders, however, were deeply concerned over the outcome of the strife and several of them said that it was not so much a question of whether or not Goodwin would be beaten as it was of Mr. Sheehan's majority.

MR. STILLINGS'S FIGHT.

Concedes Nothing to McAvoy Faction in Twenty-third District.

The struggle for the Democratic leadership of the Twenty-third Assembly District was at its height last night. William E. Stillings has been the leader for seven years. Last year he defeated Thomas F. McAvoy by a vote of two to one, but the McAvoy faction looms up this year as belligerent as ever. There has been a very decided increase in the enrollment of the district this year, and the Stillings faction claims to have brought it about. The Captains of Mr. Stillings held a meeting last night at their headquarters, 322 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and they would not concede the McAvoys the slightest gain over their record of last year. There was also an enthusiastic meeting of the Stillings faction at Bavaria Hall, Manhattan Street.

The McAvoys did not meet anywhere last night, but they held a parade through the district and showed the enemy some of their strength. Their headquarters are at the Marcy Club, in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

CONTEST OF REPUBLICANS.

F. Norton Goddard the Favorite in the Twentieth District.

There was much activity last night at the respective headquarters of the three candidates for the Republican leadership in the Twentieth District. Claims of victory in to-day's primary were put forth at each, but in the matter of crowds and enthusiasm the advantage was all with Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who has been making a somewhat remarkable race all on his own account.

At the East Side Republican Club, Capt. Goddard's headquarters, a "smoker" was in progress all the evening. The room was filled and the crowd overflowed on the sidewalk. Capt. Goddard was there, and he expressed confidence that his ticket would win. There are about 1,500 voters enrolled in the district, and it is expected that some 1,200 votes will be polled at the primary. Of these Capt. Goddard expects to get a safe majority. He does not think either of his opponents will get over 300 votes.

Richard M. Lush, who is the County Committee's candidate for leader, and James L. Stewart, who has been turned down by the County Committee, had meetings of their workers, and they both declared that they would win. The general belief, however, was that Capt. Goddard's chances were the brightest.

PREDICT VICTORY FOR WELDE.

Tammany Committee Hears Reports of Captains in the Thirty-first.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District met last night, on the eve of the primary elections, and discussed the situation created in that district by the independent candidacy of Isaac A. Hopper. All of the election district Captains made reports of the enrollment and probable vote, as the result of a thorough canvass of the assembly district. The Captains made out an overwhelming victory for Charles Welde, the organization nominee. Only two Captains conceded that Hopper would win in their districts. The result of the canvass showed that Welde should receive 2,248 and Hopper 1,054 votes.

Vernon M. Davis, Chairman of the committee, presided, and made two speeches. He said that the Captains' reports gave assurance of the complete victory of the organization.

"Those who, at the last hour, seek to get the reward of your effort," he said, "should be put down emphatically at the polls tomorrow. Those who seek to gain political advantages by an appeal to religious prejudices will receive to-morrow the stamp of your contempt as a reprobation."

The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

Whereas, Certain anonymous communications have recently been circulated throughout the Thirty-first Assembly District of the City of New York, the intent of which was to inject religion into the political movements in said district; and

Whereas, We, the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District are stringently opposed to any movement which tends to link politics and religion in any manner; and

Whereas, The past actions of the Hon. Charles Welde have clearly demonstrated to all the fact that he is unbiased and unprejudiced in matters of religion; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the candidacy of Mr. Welde for the leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District, and disapprove of the cowardly and unprincipled attempt of his enemies to deceive the voters of this district.

DENIAL OF ISAAC A. HOPPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a candidate for membership in the Executive Committee of the Democratic organization of this city from this, the Thirty-first Assembly District. The campaign which winds up with the voting to-morrow has been earnestly and vigorously carried on by both sides. Much to my regret, some malicious person has circulated postal cards endeavoring to bring religious prejudices into the contest. This act was naturally much deprecated by myself and friends. An attempt to put the stigma of this act has been tried to be placed upon me personally in a letter issued and signed by my opposing candidate this morning.

I was born and have always lived in this section, and feel that my reputation and standing are sufficient refutation of the charge, but, as the attack is so cowardly and unmanly, I wish to emphatically deny through your columns any direct or indirect participation in the charge made against me.

I am inclined to believe that the same mind that instigated this contemptible act was also guilty of the suggestion that called out so many jury notices to the resident voters of this district during the past two months.

I hope that you will give this letter some space, in the spirit of fair play and justice.

ISAAC A. HOPPER.

New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

JOHN F. CARROLL SAFE.

Reported Collapse of the Opposition in the Twenty-ninth District.

Ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch, who has been making a fight against the leadership of John F. Carroll and Rollin M. Morgan in the Twenty-ninth District, called his workers together last night at Tuxedo Hall and gave them final instructions for to-day's balloting. An anti-Carroll ticket has been mailed to every enrolled voter in the district, and preparations have been made to have the polls manned by watchers.

In spite of ex-Justice Koch's declaration that he hoped to win the fight against Carroll, the belief seemed to be strong in the district yesterday that the anti-Carroll vote would be extremely light. The movement, which was understood to have the financial backing of John D. Crimmins and William F. and John C. Sheehan, and which at one time looked formidable, has apparently gone to pieces in the past few days, and at the Democratic Club last night it was said that the Tammany leaders had ceased to pay any attention to it.

REPUBLICAN CLUB TO MOVE.

Members Accept Astor Estate's Proposition for a Home at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The Republican Club, at a meeting last evening presided over by Senator Depew, voted unanimously to accept the proposition of the Astor estate for the erection of a handsome new six-story clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The proposition was as follows:

The Astor estate will lease to the club the lot of land on Fifth Avenue, 31 feet from the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 51 feet front, with a depth of 100 feet, on a sixty-year lease—that is, twenty years, with two renewals—on a valuation of $5,000 per front foot, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, a valuation to be made at the end of each twenty years, on which valuation the rate of interest must be paid, never less than the present rate of 4 per cent.

The club is to erect its own building, to cost, say, $75,000 to $80,000, on which Col. Astor will take a first mortgage of 50 per cent. at the rate of 5 per cent., the club to raise the other 50 per cent. of the cost of the building, which would be a second mortgage at the same rate of interest. The taxes on the ground and building are to be paid by the club. At the end of sixty years the building is to revert to the Astor estate.

After this offer had been accepted, President Depew led off with a subscription of $5,000 of the proposed debenture bonds. Louis Stern and P. C. Costello followed with similar subscriptions, and others were added in lesser amounts, making a total of $15,000 raised before the meeting adjourned. It is understood that the entire $55,000 which the club proposes to raise has practically been assured.

The cost of running the club will be increased by the change from $19,000 a year to about $33,000, and it is expected that the income will be raised from about $19,000 a year to about $37,500, by the taking in of new members and increasing the yearly dues from $25 to $40. It is hoped to have the new clubhouse completed by next May.

SENATOR HANNA SEES COL. DICK.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna conferred yesterday with Col. Charles Dick, Chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee, and who is accounted Senator Hanna's confidential representative in political matters. Col. Dick left for Washington last night, and expects to see President McKinley to-day, and to rejoin Senator Hanna in Cleveland tomorrow.

The reports in political circles are that Senator Hanna's advices from Ohio are anything but favorable, and it is said the Senator has decided to make a chair stumping tour of the State after the manner of the late Oliver P. Morton of Indiana.

MR. REED BEGINS HIS LAW WORK

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of the House of Representatives, who yesterday began active practice as a member of the law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, is temporarily at the Cambridge, where he has a handsome suite of rooms on the fifth floor. His family will join him to-day. Mr. Reed expects to secure a desirable house soon.

Mr. Reed was in an amiable mood when a TIMES reporter called last evening, and his first words after greeting his visitor were:

"Now, you must not quote me."

Mr. Reed declined to give his impressions of his first day in the legal harness in New York.

Secretary Gage Starts for Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary and Mrs. Gage left Washington to-day for Arizona, by way of Chicago. While in Arizona the Secretary will make a trip to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. They will return in time to meet the President and party in Chicago on Oct. 9.

BIG WELCOME FOR FUNSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Sept. 18.—Gen. Funston and his Twentieth Regiment will have a great reception on their return to Topeka from the Philippines. A committee appointed by Gov. Stanley two weeks ago met here to-day and perfected all the arrangements.

The committee and Gov. Stanley will meet and welcome the regiment in San Francisco, and escort it in special trains to Topeka. Gen. R. A. Alger will be here to address the soldiers, and Brig. Gen. Hudson will receive the flags and turn them over to the State.

PARENTS MUST VACATE FLATS.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Sept. 18.—Suits are likely to be brought in Omaha in a few days by a company owning a large number of fashionable flats in the city in order to eject several tenants because they have violated the terms of their leases, since they now have children. The leases provided that no children should be permitted on the premises. All advertisements for the same read: "No children allowed," and the leases to the tenants stipulated that lessees had no children and agreed that such an impediment might be considered an obstacle to further use of the homes.

In spite of the leases several families inconsiderately had children, and one thoughtless woman gave birth to twins. The agents admit that the rents were paid promptly, but say that the leases have been broken, and the violators must go.

NEED NOT MOVE HIS BUILDING.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—A verdict for the defendant to-day, in the Supreme Court suit of George Allen against Olga Penitz, makes unnecessary the moving of the three-story brick establishment of C. H. Guttridge, at 1,326 Atlantic Avenue, in order to place in Mr. Allen's possession a seven-inch strip of land claimed by both litigants.

It was for this strip that Mr. Allen sued. Twice before was the land sued for, and to-day the jury decided in favor of Miss Penitz, who is the heiress of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Taylor, former owners of the property, both of whom died some years ago. When Guttridge erected a brick store on property leased from Miss Penitz, Allen contended that seven inches of his land had been trespassed upon, and he sued for its possession. The case was tried last year and then carried to the Supreme Court by Mr. Allen and the verdict set aside. The verdict to-day is the same as that previously given in the County Supreme Court, and still another appeal is promised.

NEW LAWS TO GOVERN ATHLETES

The members of the Metropolitan District of the Amateur Athletic Union held their annual meeting last night at the Astor House. A resolution was adopted which is designed to prevent men from organizations in the union entering for special events as members of other organizations. It is designed to prevent the larger clubs from introducing outside talent as their own in special events sanctioned by the union.

Another resolution requires members to register promptly and does not permit change of registry within any one season except by special permit of the Registration Committee. These resolutions will be presented to the union at its November meeting for approval and adoption. The following were elected as delegates to the union: F. W. Rubian, J. E. Sullivan, J. T. Dooling, Bartow S. Weeks, T. J. Sweeney, and J. J. Frawley.

THE NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Affairs of the new baseball league assumed a more serious aspect to-day, with the arrival of an Eastern representative, Frank Hough of Philadelphia. The delegates got down to business, canvassed the situation, figured up what financial power they could command, and discussed their circuit.

At present the circuit they have in mind consists of St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and either Detroit or Buffalo, in the West, and New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and either Baltimore or Boston in the East. In St. Louis the new League promoters have a park which the Schaeffers control, and they claim good financial backing there. In Chicago their strength is not known further that that Anson is with them. Buffalo and Detroit are doubtful quantities, and the League will take whichever is the most promising in finances and grounds.

In New York it was broadly hinted the league would play either on Manhattan Field or on a new park which is in sight. In Philadelphia, it is said, the league has a park and good backing.

In Washington it is expected to use the old baseball park, and there, too, it is said, the league has good backing.

The fourth city in the East is either Boston or Baltimore, with the probability in favor of the last named. McGraw and Robinson will engineer the new league club if the organization decides upon Baltimore. It is said Anson will be the first President of the new organization.

It is reported that general admission to games shall be placed at 25 cents instead of 50 cents, the price prevailing in the National League.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

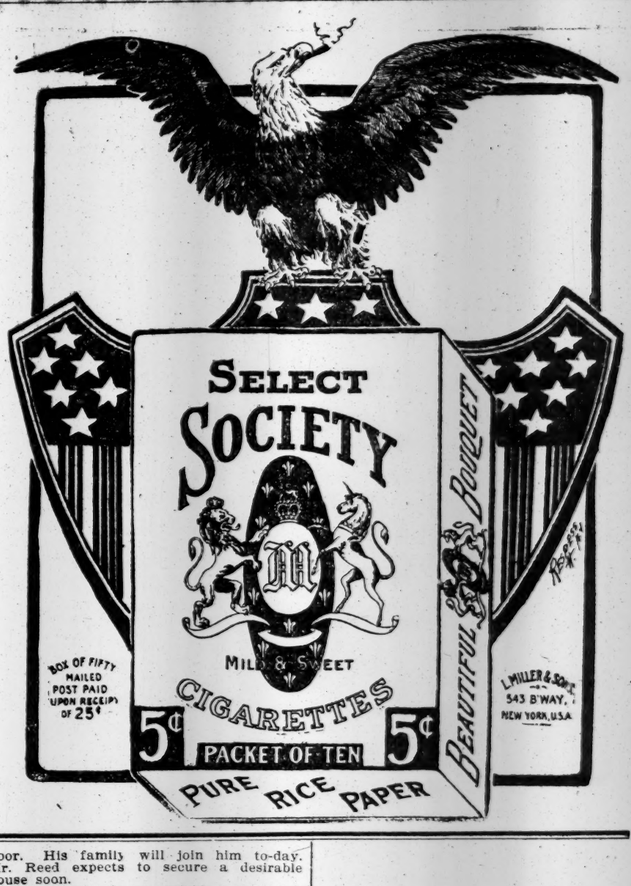
Fall Styles NOW READY.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

SIX STORES:
199 Broadway.
299 Broadway.
605 Broadway.
1,197 Broadway.
1,361 Broadway.
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DERBYS, $3 & $4.
SILK HATS, $5 & $6.
ALPINES, $3 & $3.50.



Brokaw Bros. Clothing.

The distinctiveness which for forty-three years has characterized the Brokaw Clothing is even more strongly in evidence to-day.

You will find it in the Autumn Suits and Top Coats. Plain cloths, subdued patterns, dressy styles, and that nicety of fit and finish which have always made the Brokaw Clothing exclusive.

Astor Place, Fourth Avenue. Lafayette Place.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; cooler to-night.

During the last twenty-four hours rains have been general east of the Mississippi River, except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, while fair weather has prevailed throughout the West. There were no high temperatures, except in Arizona and extreme Southern California. From the West Gulf States northeastward throughout Ohio the mercury has fallen from 10 to 16 degrees. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued, with little change

CHANGES IN DEWEY PLANS

Admiral Will Go to Clarement by Boat After City Hall Exercises.

CHIEF DEVERY SUGGESTED IT

Will Save an Hour, He Says—Contracts for Stands Awarded—Not Known What Roosevelt Will Do.

The programme for the last day of the Dewey reception was altered yesterday, so that instead of being driven to Claremont in a carriage, Admiral Dewey will make the journey in a steamer. This change was made by the Sub-Committee on Reception at the suggestion of Chief of Police Devery, who insisted that if the first plan were carried out the arrival at Claremont would be delayed until noon, and that thereby the start of the land parade could not take place until more than an hour after the scheduled time, which is 1 o'clock. The change, according to Chief Devery, entails a saving of at least an hour, as he estimated that the drive to Claremont would take two hours, while the trip by steamer can be made in less than an hour.

When the committee, of which St. Clair McKelway is the Vice Chairman, met it was not intended to take up the question of shortening the time to Claremont or doing anything else to hasten the southward movement of the column. Chief Devery, however, asked to be permitted to make a statement, and when he was asked to do so he proved in conclusive fashion that by existing arrangements the marchers would be tramping down Fifth Avenue until long after dark. The Chief made a suggestion that the loving cup presentation be transferred to the breakfast, but the committee declined to consider this proposition, inasmuch as the affair is so distinctively an official one that the presentation could only be made at the City Hall. Then Mr. Devery advised the use of a steamer to convey the Admiral and the official party, which will number 400 persons, to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier. After a long discussion the Chief's suggestion was adopted.

PLAN AS NOW ARRANGED.

As now arranged, the programme for Sept. 30 is as follows: Admiral Dewey will land at the Battery at 9 A. M. and will be met by a committee of fifteen members of the Reception Committee, who will escort him to the City Hall, where the loving cup will be presented to him. This ceremony, it is estimated, will occupy about half an hour, so that it will be over by 10 o'clock. After the presentation the Admiral will be driven to the foot of Warren Street, where a steamer will await his coming, and, with the city's guests who will participate in the breakfast, will go up the river, reaching Claremont before 11 o'clock, at which the breakfast may begin at 11:15. There will be no speechmaking at the breakfast, and no one will be presented to the Admiral during or after the meal, so that, in the opinion of the committee, everything will be in readiness for the start of the parade at 1 o'clock.

The Sub-Committee on Reception made other changes in the programme. One of these was that when the Mayor's boat, the Sandy Hook, goes down the bay on Sept. 29 only the Mayor, President Guggenheimer of the Council, and President Woods of the Board of Aldermen would go aboard the Olympia. It was also decided that the Sandy Hook should carry the women friends of the members of the Mayor's party, which will include the visiting Governors and other distinguished guests to the number of about 400. In order that suitable accommodations might be made for these guests of the city, it was decided that the entire reviewing stand should be reserved for them, and that no applications for tickets thereto should receive consideration.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the visiting Governors and other distinguished guests should have for their conveyances a place in the parade from Claremont to the reviewing stand. A copy of it was ordered sent to Gen. Roe. Gen. Roe believes the Governors who come with troops will prefer to ride at the head of their State representatives. While he has had no official communications on the subject, he believes this is the course Gov. Roosevelt will pursue. The committee is at a loss, however, to know what Gov. Roosevelt intends to do. The Governor has not formally accepted the invitation of the Mayor, and unless word is received from him to-day Secretary Foster will write him asking whether he will participate in the celebration as the city's guest or independently.

Orders were received on Saturday at the headquarters of the Naval Militia that the men hold themselves in readiness for duty Sept. 28, 29, and 30. A guard of honor to attend the Governor on the Monmouth was asked for. These orders signify that the Governor will not be with the other Governors of States on the Mayor's boat, and also that he purposes visiting the Admiral on Thursday, the day before the city's reception begins. This, a member of the Executive Committee said yesterday, would be uncourteous to the Mayor, as the Admiral has accepted the reception from the city and not the State.

CONTRACTS FOR CITY STANDS.

The Committee on Stands yesterday awarded contracts for the erection of the two stands at the City Hall and the reviewing stands at Madison Square, and made provisional contracts for the other five stands for which plans have been prepared. The total cost of the nine stands, under the contract, will be $40,350. That does not include the cost of the necessary attendants, the bunting decorations, or the architects' fee of 5 per cent. to Hogan & Slattery, the designers.

Seven bidders sent in estimates for the work of building the stands. The Preston Construction Company of Philadelphia did not bid for the Madison Square stands, but its total for all the other stands was $1,800 less than that of the next lowest bidder. The bid was thrown out because Mr. Preston is not a resident.

As the matter now stands the committee has awarded to John T. Brady the two stands at the City Hall for $3,866, and the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument for $5,304. To Mahoney Brothers they awarded the two stands in Fifty-ninth Street for $12,000, and the children's stands at Seventy-second Street for $3,488. To Ryan & McFarren, who are building the State stand, were awarded the stand on the north side of Madison Square, for $2,350; on the south side of the Square, for $5,950, and at Riverside Drive for $7,392.

The incidental expenses on the stands will be at least $2,500 more, making an expenditure of about $43,000, with an appropriation of only $30,000, and there are yet two stands demanded. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day an effort will be made to pass the resolution authorizing a bond issue of $25,000 for the purpose of creating an additional fund for the celebration. In all probability the amount will be increased to $50,000. The Council, which will meet to-morrow, will also probably take affirmative action on the resolution. If this latter sum is authorized part of it will be expended in building a stand for the Municipal Assembly on Fifty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, with a capacity of 10,000 seats, and another one at Seventy-second Street for the Grand Army of the Republic.

President Guggenheimer, Chairman of the Refreshment Committee, has selected this menu for the smoker on the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of Sept. 30: Oysters, bachanel style; bouchées cromastie, with peas; cold ham; corned beef; lobster salad; potato salad; herring salad; biscuit tortoni; tutti-frutti; café parfait; chestnut plombière; Nesselrode pudding; biscuit glacé; biscuit Bellevue; coffee, cakes, beer, whisky, apollinaris, cigars, and tobacco.

Declinations of invitations to take part in the reception have been received from Govs. Smith of Montana and Jones of Arkansas. Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota has accepted. Gen. Roe yesterday received word that the Fourth Ohio Infantry would be in the parade. There will be no grand marshal, Gen. Roe said, but instead one of the general officers would be in command.

The Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton is raising a popular subscription to defray the expenses of a celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. A flagpole will be erected, and a large flag set free as the Olympia goes through the Narrows, and there will be a fireworks display on that evening.

DELAY IN STARTING PARADE.

More Protests Against Having This Feature of the Celebration Wait on the Claremont Feast.

Despite the action of the Dewey committee yesterday in deciding to take the Admiral by boat up the river to Claremont for the breakfast, it is still the contention of those who have the parade in hand that this will not save enough time to get the column started in season to complete the march before night. Whether the land parade is to be the success it ought to be, or whether it is to be started so late that it will wind up before it is half over in a torchlight procession is the question that is giving those who are responsible for its conduct much uneasiness.

The fixing of the hour for the parade to start at 1 o'clock, done to allow time for the presentation of the loving cup to Admiral Dewey at the City Hall in the forenoon and the breakfast at Claremont, has called forth many protests. Gen. Roe showed the Committee on Plan and Scope how impossible it would be to start a parade with 35,000 men in line at 1 o'clock and march the distance from Claremont to the Washington Arch without continuing it well into the night. He said it will be after 8 o'clock before the rear end of the parade passes the reviewing stand, even if the column starts promptly on schedule time.

Such a condition Gen. Roe argued would be deplorable, for in the land parade centres the greatest interest. He urged the Committee on Plan and Scope to omit the breakfast at Claremont so that the parade could start early in the day. The reply to his protest was, "Too late now; we have closed a contract for the breakfast." Upon this ground the Committee on Land Parade was overridden by the Committee on Plan and Scope.

GEN. ROE NOT PLEASED.

"I have said all I can say," said Gen. Roe yesterday, "and I said it direct to the Committee on Plan and Scope. They overruled me, and I suppose there is nothing to do now but to take chances with the parade. It is my opinion the parade is going to be shoved far into the night, which will, of course, be a deplorable hindrance to the successful culmination of the most important part of the Dewey demonstration.

"I very much fear that not enough reckoning has been done for the delays that creep in upon all such movements as this. I believe there will be delays on the water when the committee goes to receive Admiral Dewey—delays which nobody calculates upon now—and that the crowds around the streets will retard the approach after landing to the City Hall.

"These delays befall every procession of this kind, I hope they may be avoided in this instance, but who can say they will be? There will be great difficulty in bringing Admiral Dewey from the water's edge to the City Hall. The crowds will break around and there are not enough policemen to keep the way clear.

"The breakfast should never have been thrust in the way of the land parade. Even if it should be ended, as has been planned, in time to start the parade at 1 o'clock, that hour is entirely too late. I have always been in favor of having the parade go uptown direct from the ceremonies at the City Hall, and not come down town from Claremont. Too much time is lost in such a movement.

"But it is perhaps too late for suggestions now. All these objections have been set aside, and all we can hope for is that the City Hall ceremonies and the breakfast will be carried along on schedule and that we can leave Claremont with the head of the parade on the hour. Will we be able to do this, or will we not? Let us see."

BAD MISTAKE, SAYS GEN. SWAYNE.

Gen. Wager Swayne, who is a member of the Dewey Committee, also deplores the lateness of the hour fixed for the starting of the land parade.

"It is apparent to any man who has ever had experience in conducting parades or marches," he said, "that the Dewey land parade ought not to be put off until the middle of the day or anywhere near that time. It ought to be started early in the forenoon. It is equally plain to everybody that the breakfast ought to be omitted from that day's programme. A serious mistake has been made."

Lieut. Col. Guilford Hurry, who had much to do with the directing of troops at Camp Black, and who has figured in all the great parades in New York, is in hearty concurrence with the position of the military men concerning the starting of the parade. The special work that has been laid out for Col. Hurry in the Dewey demonstrations is that of Special Commissary. He said:

"Gen. Roe is the one to do the talking for the military men. What he has said is exactly in line with what I would say. He has gone over the ground thoroughly before the Committee on Plan and Scope. The breakfast is a serious hindrance. It ought to be omitted.

"I was greatly pleased with the suggestion made by Gen. Sickles in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, that the breakfast be postponed until the following Monday. It certainly ought to be cut out of the programme for Saturday. The Dewey land parade ought to start at 9 o'clock, if it could, and certainly not later than 10 o'clock.

WILL MAKE THE DAY A FAILURE.

Judge Martin T. McMahon, who was Grand Marshal of the Columbian military parade in 1892, characterized the present plan for the parade as a grave mistake, and one which, if carried out, will make the day a failure. "There is one of two things to be done," he said. "Either give up the parade altogether for that day or else give up the thought of entertaining Admiral Dewey at a breakfast. Let the breakfast take place any other time. It is wrong to sacrifice the success of the land parade, which belongs peculiarly to the people, to the breakfast, in which but a few can participate.

"A good example to follow is afforded by the Columbian military parade. There were 60,000 troops in line on that occasion, and they started from the Battery at 10 o'clock sharp. There was absolutely no delay at the start, and the police worked heroically to clear the line of march of the thousands who would have barred the way. Yet in spite of the precautions which had been taken it was all we wanted to do to march the troops in front of the reviewing stand at Madison Square at 12 o'clock, the time scheduled.

"Now the Dewey parade will be hampered by delays and have a much further distance to travel than did the troops on this occasion. All of which means that the parade cannot possibly reach Washington Square until along toward midnight."

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner said the plan to carry out the proposed programme of the parade was ridiculous. "Leaving the breakfast out of the question," he said, "the parade ought to be started as early as 11 o'clock. The committee should have figured on twice the time they have in order to bear out their schedule.

"If the troops should march constantly and without interruption they could not complete the route as at present laid down. From my experience in the Washington Centennial celebration I know frequent delays will be unavoidable. If the committee hopes to end the parade before midnight the present plans must be changed."

A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Gen. Ferdinand Earle declared the plans of the committee as at present outlined would be a positive menace to the health not only of the troops, but also to the thousands who will view the parade. "In case the day should be cold or stormy, the danger to women and children especially would be very great," he said.

"People will be crowding the streets as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and will be forced to stand throughout the day and long into the night, unless some change is made in the programme. The strain on the troops must also be considered. There will be men from New Jersey and Connecticut who, I believe, will have made all plans to return to their homes the same day of the parade. This will be absolutely impossible if the breakfast is given. The breakfast must be held later, say on Sunday.

"Another matter concerning which there has been much discussion is the disposal of the Old Guard. Many of its members are at an age when the long march would be to them an impossibility. It has been suggested that they act as a guard of honor at the reviewing stand. This seems to me to be a happy and just disposition of the Old Guard. On Memorial Day occasions this is the post they always fill, and why not on the day of the Dewey parade?"

Col. Bertram T. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn advised that the breakfast be given up by all means. "The parade will end in failure unless this is done," he said. "The hardships to the men who will be in line can be imagined when I say that I shall start with my men from Brooklyn at 9 o'clock in the morning, and we expect to be on the move, or at least standing, until well along in the evening at least. If there is any delay in the start the parade will be an ordeal which few of the men would want to repeat."

Rear Admiral Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, declined to discuss the matter of a change in programme in view of the fact that he is a member of the Plan and Scope Committee. From one who heard his sentiments at the last meeting of the committee, however, it was learned that Admiral Philip favored the plan suggested by Gen. Roe, which was to start the parade from the City Hall.

B. Altman & Co.

AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS OF THE

FASSO CORSET

ARE NOW BEING SHOWN, INCLUSIVE OF RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STRAIGHT FRONT, DESIGNED EXPRESSLY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

HIGH PRICES FOR STAND SEATS.

Those on Fifth Avenue Command from $5 to $20—Slump in Central Park West—Many Want Permits.

Some neat fortunes will be made out of the Dewey celebration by persons who are lucky enough to own buildings or lots along the route of the land parade. All these lucky holders of real estate have, from present indications, nothing else to do than to erect stands in front of their properties that shall meet the requirements of the building law, and the public, with its dollars, will do the rest.

The demand for seats to view the parade has been phenomenal, and there is on foot an effort to make the supply equal to it. Residents here have been flooded with letters from friends living in all parts of the country asking them to pre-empt seats for them on some of the stands that are to be erected. It was learned yesterday from owners of stands along the route, especially on Fifth Avenue, that in most instances where they have been asked for seats for these out-of-town visitors, who will not arrivo until the 27th, the amount per seat enclosed has been from $5 to $10.

It would be useless to try to get a seat on any of the stands on Fifth Avenue for less than $5, and in most cases the prices range from $10 to $20 for single seats on stands and from $100 to $500 for a window. It is a remarkable fact that the seats and windows are selling readily at these prices, and in many cases all the seats have been sold on stands that are as yet erected only on paper.

The action of the Municipal Assembly last week in passing an order allowing owners of property along the route to erect stands as far out as the stoop line, under the direction of the Building Department, has solved what promised to be a vexing problem. Until this resolution was passed it was feared that there would not be accommodations enough for the thousands who will want to view the procession.

This resolution of the Municipal Assembly has also had the effect of bringing down prices of seats on streets other than Fifth Avenue, and has been the cause of much unhappiness on the part of speculators who had advertised seats for the route and who expected to establish something of a monopoly. Yesterday saw the first reduction in the prices of seats on stands, especially along Central Park West, where the rates tumbled from $3 and $5 a seat to $1 and $2.

MANY APPLY FOR STAND PERMITS.

Applications for permission to erect stands began to pour in on the Building Department yesterday, and up to the present time sixty of these have been granted. At the time of the parade in connection with the dedication of the tomb of Gen. Grant, 200 applications were approved by the Building Department, and there was in existence no such order as the present one of the Municipal Assembly. Brady expects the applications for the Dewey parade will far exceed those received on the former occasion, and he said many of the intending builders had held off until the route was definitely decided upon.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board will to-day make assignments of space on lands controlled by the board except for the Central Park side of Fifty-ninth Street. The board will exact a deposit of 5 cents per square foot for the space occupied to insure the removal of the stands, and it will also exact a bond to insure it against all claims.

Builders must submit their plans to the Building Department and get the necessary permit, and so as not to incumber the parks for too long a period, work will not be permitted on the stands until Sept. 26, and all structures must be removed before Oct. 5. One condition to be strictly imposed is the prohibition of all advertising matter, and all stands must be decorated with the National colors. Trucks and wagons without horses will also be allowed to occupy street corners under permits from the Mayor.

Probably the two largest individual enterprises in the stand and window line are those of A. J. Murphy, who has rented Sherry's old place at Thirty-seventh Street, and the Dewey Renting Bureau, of which Alfred Chasseaud is manager, which has rented Delmonico's former establishment at Twenty-sixth Street. On each of the grand stands to be erected in front of these properties single seats are selling at $20 each, and the windows rent from $150 to $500 each.

The Delmonico stand has slightly the better of it, as it is near the reviewing stand, but from its position at the crest of Murray Hill the Sherry stand will give its patrons a fine view up Fifth Avenue for their $20. There will be a caterer in attendance at each of these places, and Mr. Chasseaud intends also to use the building as a sort of lodging house, and will put in about 1,000 cots for the use of those who will be unable to obtain other accommodations. From present indications cots will be a luxury.

SEATS GO LIKE HOT CAKES.

Another stand will be erected at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, opposite Delmonico's. There are to be about 200 seats on this stand, and its owner was selling them off like hot cakes yesterday for $10 each. A little further up, in front of the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, a man stood selling seats on an imaginary stand for $5 each. He had 150 seats to dispose of, and before night there were but a dozen left. He was sorry he had disposed of his seats so cheaply, when he heard that his neighbors were getting twice as much a seat, but as he could figure $600 profit for a day's work he decided to be satisfied.

Although the Waldorf-Astoria has a multitude of windows from which its patrons will view the parade to advantage, it will erect a stand along its Fifth Avenue front, from which guests who have windows facing the other streets will be able to see the parade. A large stand has been erected on the ground surrounding the Stewart mansion, lately occupied by the Manhattan Club, and seats there will be sold at from $5 to $10 each. The windows are not in the market.

Further up the street, in front of the old reservoir, Contractor Lentilhon has erected a stand which will net him a small fortune. His were the first seats in the market, and at $5 each they were quickly bought up. A number of private boxes, at $50 each, were also quickly sold, and the private box scheme has been worked on other stands. Where the seats are $5 each, a so-called private box, which means six seats inclosed in a low fence, rents for $50; where the seats are $10 each the same kind of a private box brings from $75 to $100.

There are some persons who are not at all glad that the parade is going to pass in front of their properties. In many instances, where the commercial spirit has not been strong enough to work out in the erection of a stand, and where there were no friends to be accommodated, house owners are facing the necessity of having to board up the fronts of their houses to keep the crowds from damaging property.

On many places along Fifth Avenue carpenters were at work yesterday erecting board fences to protect the stoops and stone work. One carpenter who has already boarded up many of these places, and who has orders to board up a number of others, said it would cost from $50 to $75 to make a sixteen-foot fence and stoop line safe from danger.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL STANDS.

The following list is selected from among the permits issued by the Building Department yesterday as the location of the principal stands:

East side of Fifth Avenue, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets—Cornelius O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.
53 Central Park West—Catharine McIntosh.
Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-second Street—Daniel Callahan.
Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Seventy-third Street—John S. Sutphin.
Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street—Arthur Jacobs.
Nos. 527 and 529 Fifth Avenue—Paran Stevens estate.
Nos. 402 and 404 Fifth Avenue—Goelet estate.
No. 617 Fifth Avenue—Democratic Club.
Nos. 520 to 528 Fifth Avenue—Louis Sherry.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, northwest corner—Brick Presbyterian Church.
Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street—Buckingham Hotel.
Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street—W. A. B. Totten.
Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street—Stewart House.
Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth Street—Samuel M. Schaefer.
Nos. 538 and 540 Fifth Avenue—J. C. Hoagland.
Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street—E. J. Horsman.
Riverside Drive, southeast corner Eighty-ninth Street—T. M. Hall.
Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street—Moses Ottinger.
Fifth Avenue, west side, Fortieth to Forty-second Street—Lentilhon.
Broadway, southeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street—George Ehret.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street—Knickerbocker Club.
No. 234 Fifth Avenue—Margaret C. Bonnell.
Nos. 487 and 489 Fifth Avenue—Pottier & Stymus Company.
No. 88 Fifth Avenue—T. P. Okkers.
Riverside Drive, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street—Society of New York Hospital.
Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street—Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
No. 2 West Thirty-fifth Street—New York Club.
No. 238 Fifth Avenue—Henry L. Goodwin.

Commissioner Brady received a communication from the Fire Department requesting that in issuing permits particular attention be taken to restrict stand builders from encroaching on fire hydrants, asking that a space of ten feet on either side of the hydrant be left clear to the centre of the street.

THE ARCH WILL BE READY IN TIME.

Much Work to be Done, but Carl Biel Is Not Worried About It.

There is still a good deal of work to be done on the Dewey Triumphal Arch, but both the foreman for the contractors and Carl Biel, in charge of the modelers, declare there is not the slightest doubt that everything will be finished in plenty of time for the arrival of the Admiral. To an outsider the structure appears to be less far advanced than it really is.

As a matter of fact, when the four groups at the bases of the pillars are finished by the modelers, and the sections of the crowning Victory and quadriga fitted on the foundation now being constructed, all that remains will be comparatively mechanical, and a question merely of the number of hands employed. Nearly all the sections for Mr. Ward's group have now been carried to the arch from the sculptors' studio in Madison Square Garden, and yesterday the modelers began working the "staff" on the boat on which the figure of Victory is to stand.

Good progress is also being made on the allegorical groups at the south side of the arch. As many modelers are working on them as can be crowded on the platforms, and the large figures are well on the way to completion. The plasterers yesterday nearly finished the placing of the Greek fret moulding for the lower cornice of the entablature in position.

They will probably begin to-day the nailing of the plain sheets of "staff" for the undecorated portions of the arch. When this simple work is done the public will perhaps feel more certain that the structure will be ready in time for the land parade. Almost all the mechanically executed ornamental moldings—capitals and shafts of columns, panels for the roof of the arch and various sorts of cornices—are now lying in the fenced inclosure round the structure, while the remaining portions of the colonnade have also been carried to the same place.

The work of covering in the bases of the pillars of the colonnade to the north of the arch was also begun yesterday. This work was left till after the pillars, capitals, and globes were all in place, because the bases are liable to become damaged and dirty by contact with traffic. The colonnade already presents a beautiful appearance, and is viewed with the greatest admiration by the crowds who collect in the neighborhood of the arch.

There will be no chance that the threatened strike of plasterers will interfere with the completion of the arch. The Superintendent of the work for Jeans & Taylor, the contractors, said yesterday that all men demanded would be paid what they demanded. "We have got to do it," he said. "We contracted to finish the work in time for the arrival of Admiral Dewey, and we are going to do it. Whether there will be any profit in the job is another matter. It doesn't look now as though there would be any profit for any one in it."

MAY LEAD THE 71ST REGIMENT.

Courts to be Asked to Reinstate Major Smith Before Dewey Comes.

Major Clinton H. Smith will command the Seventy-first Regiment in the Dewey parade if the movement set on foot by his friends in the regiment is successful. The courts will be asked to reinstate the man who was the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment during the war, and who is now under suspension.

When it first became officially known that the regiment would take part in the Dewey parade a number of officers of the organization friendly to Major Smith conferred. They were anxious the regiment should march with some one at its head who had been with them in Cuba. The resignation of Major Frank Keck made it impossible to call upon him, and attention was turned to Major Smith, who, although under suspension, is still the senior field officer.

The result of the conference was an urgent request to Major Smith that he endeavor to be with his regiment on Dewey Day. It was pointed out that as his suspension by Gen. Roe was not the result of a charge he should appeal to the courts for an order compelling immediate reinstatement.

Major Smith at first expressed reluctance at taking such a step, but being informed that it was the wish of a majority of the officers of the regiment, he yielded. Col. Alexander Bacon will ask a Justice of the Supreme Court for an order calling upon Major Gen. Roe to show cause why his order of suspension should not be annulled.

THE RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

Arrangements for the Parade and the Dinner to Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Arrangements for the National reception to Admiral Dewey in this city, Oct. 2 and 3, are being rapidly completed. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the marshal of the parade, has announced the selection of Adjt. Gen. Corbin as his chief of staff, and Major John A. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General, as chief aide de camp. The parade will consist of about 20,000 men, representing military and naval, civic, patriotic, labor, and other organizations.

The escort which will accompany Admiral Dewey to the Capitol at noon on Oct. 3, where will be presented to him by Secretary Long the sword voted by Congress, will be mounted, and consist of the visiting Governors of the States and their staffs, representatives of the army, the navy, and executive branches of the Government, and prominent citizens of the capital.

Partial arrangements have been made at the White House for the dinner which President McKinley will give to Admiral Dewey. It will be held on the evening of Oct. 3 at 8 o'clock in the state dining room, and the number of guests will be limited to fifty, and will consist of prominent officers of the navy and army and high officials of the Government. A few invitations have already gone out. They are not specially engraved, and simply extend the President's invitation to be present. No members of the Diplomatic Corps will be present.

After the Elevated Road Again.

Nine Inspectors were assigned yesterday by President Murphy of the Health Department to inspect the stations of the elevated road in Manhattan and the Bronx. President Murphy says this is in anticipation of the immense crowds that will have to use the lines during the Dewey celebration. The structure will also be inspected, and if any flaw is discovered President Murphy says he will instantly stop the trains until the defect is removed. He will have an Inspector at every elevated station during the Dewey celebration, who will report at once the smallest defect in the service.

Spanish War Veterans to Parade.

A number of officers and men of the Manhattan Regiment, which is composed of several organizations of Spanish war veterans, met last night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to complete arrangements for joining in the parade on Dewey Day. About 1,500 men of the Manhattan Regiment, under Col. John Jacob Astor, and 1,000 men of the Brooklyn Regiment, under command of Col. Hubbel, are expected to take part in the parade.

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS

New and Intimate Account of the von Diederichs Episode.

SHOTS AT THE GERMAN LAUNCH

A Gun Aimed to Hit—Dewey's Treatment of War Correspondents—Extracts from John Barrett's New Book.*

A Dewey book appears from the press of Harper & Brothers to-day. This is "Admiral George Dewey; A Sketch of the Man," by John Barrett. It is a volume of episodes gathered at first, second, or third hand. Some of the episodes are new; some are treated in a new fashion. All are more or less interesting, whether reviving half-faded memories or throwing fresh light upon seemingly trivial incidents. As a character study, the book should satisfy hero worshippers. At the same time, more moderate admirers of the hero of Manila Bay need have no fear that good taste has been violated.

Mr. Barrett was United States Minister to Siam from 1894 till 1898. He was special war correspondent with Admiral Dewey at Manila from May, 1898, until March, 1899. Although most of the matter published is new and freshly taken from a notebook the author carefully kept at Manila, some selections have appeared over Mr. Barrett's name in Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly and in addresses and interviews that have been presented from time to time in the daily papers. "I shall," writes Mr. Barrett at the threshhold of his theme, "faithfully strive to touch upon those phases of his life and labors, especially at Manila, which are of interest to all who wish to learn more than is generally told and known of this great man as he appeared under the trying conditions which brought him his highest fame and greatest responsibilities."

The "German incident" falls conspicuously within this definition. Says Mr. Barrett:

"My conclusion in regard to Dewey's experience with von Diederichs is this: It proved beyond quibble or doubt that he is a great diplomatist and statesman as well as naval commander. He accomplished what is a desideratum of true diplomacy—the achievement of the object or purpose without entailing counter responsibilities or developing conditions more serious than those originally involved.

"Admiral Dewey was undoubtedly moved more than once to speak in the plainest terms to representatives of Admiral von Diederichs, but there was so much moral force and logic of position in what he said that the German commander could not possibly take offense.

"Then the Admiral knew, as others about him did, that the Germans in the Far East, and probably a good part of the German people, did not really appreciate what was going on at Manila, and were not in sympathy with this naval demonstration.

"NOTE.—The famous interview which Admiral Dewey had with the Flag Lieutenant of Vice Admiral von Diederichs is added here as told to me by one of the officers of the Olympia who heard the conversation. I did not incorporate it in the main text, because I have only received at the last moment his permission to use it:

"'The German Flag Lieutenant came to see the Admiral shortly after the Irene incident at Subig Bay. The Admiral was not therefore feeling in very good humor. Some of the Olympia's officers happened to be sitting under the after skylight, and overheard what passed. As soon as the German officer was shown into the presence of the Admiral, the latter began to discuss the situation. The Admiral has a way of working himself up to a state of great earnestness as he thinks out a question. Commencing in a subdued tone, he gradually became querulous and then emphatic as he spoke of the activity of the Germans. Growing more earnest, his voice took a higher pitch until he complained in vigorous terms of what had been done:

"'"If the German Government has decided to make war on the United States, or has any intention of making war, and has so informed your Admiral, it is his duty to let me know."

"Resuming a moment, he added:

"'"But, whether he intends to fight or not, I am ready."

"'Then, having given vent to his suppressed feelings, he quieted down like a calm after a storm. The German officer made some hurried apologies and hastened away, remarking to one of the officers of the Olympia, "Mein Gott! Mein Gott! What is the matter with your Admiral today?"'"

* * * * * * * *

"The question has often been asked: 'Why did the Admiral suggest to the Navy Department the imperative need of being reinforced by one or two battleships, such as the Oregon and Iowa?' Without violating any state secrets, I can say that the Admiral wanted them for the plain and simple reason that he wished to be prepared in the event of Germany or any other European power becoming complicated with America in the settlement of the Philippine question. All those who were intimately associated with him heard him express many times the opinion that the Government should send him at least one, and, if practicable, two, of our best battleships, because it was impossible to foretell what might happen. The attitude of the Germans in Manila Bay had been a surprise, he argued, and there might be still greater surprises in store. At that time the fleets of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and Japan were stronger than ours. Considering the tremendous responsibilities that we had assumed in the Philippines, larger and better vessels were needed for our naval force. In the same way that the Admiral prepared for every other contingency, he wished to be ready for this one. There was no doubt in his mind that a Spanish Cortes and Monadnock had arrived at Manila when he most wanted them, there would never have been any German demonstration."

* * * * * * * *

"Possibly the incident that aroused at the moment the most excitement on the Olympia, and throughout the American fleet, during the unpleasantness with the Germans, was the unfortunate effort of a steam launch from the German Admiral's flagship to come to the Olympia after dark.

"One evening, when the relations with the Germans were most strained, a launch was discovered by the lookout, about half-past seven, coming directly toward the Olympia. He called out 'Boat ahoy!' No answer came. He repeated. Again no answer came. This shouting had attracted the attention of the Admiral, Capt. Lamberton. Admiral jumped up, went to the side of the deck, peered out into the darkness, and called to the officer on the deck:

"'Why don't you fire? It doesn't stop!'

There rang out the report of the six-pounder, but the launch kept coming. Then the Admiral ordered with an angry tone:

"'Fire again, and fire to hit!'

"The searchlight of the Olympia was turned full on the bold intruder and displayed a boat flying the German colors. The second shot was well aimed. It struck the water within three feet of the launch and splashed water all over it. It had the necessary effect. The boat stopped. A launch which had been sent out to meet it then escorted it to the Olympia. Up the ladder walked one of Admiral von Diederichs's staff officers, in full uniform, and saluting with excitement, he limited to fifty, and will consist of prominent officers of the navy and army and high officials of the Government. A few invitations have already gone out. They are not specially engraved, and simply extend the President's invitation to be present. No members of the Diplomatic Corps will be present.

"When the German officer was escorted to the presence of Admiral Dewey, the latter lost no time in telling him in plain terms what he thought of this exploit. According to my notebook, as the incident was related to me the next day by one of the officers present, the Admiral said:

"'Do you appreciate what you have done? Do you know that such a rash act on your part is against all the rules of war, and might even have been the cause of serious trouble between your country and mine? Suppose that shot had killed you and sunk your launch, the effect might have been to have brought on misunderstandings and a conflict. It would have been very easy for a Spanish boat meaning us harm to have put up a German flag and sunk the Olympia if we did not stop it in time. "There is no excuse for such carelessness. You should understand the rules of war in a matter of this kind. Please present my compliments to your Admiral, and ask him to direct his officers to be more careful in the future."'

Nevertheless the author adds that there was little doubt of the good intention of the German Admiral and officer in this affair, "but the ignorance it displayed of the rules of war may help to explain much of the general activity of the German squadron in a blockaded harbor."

The Subig Bay affair began in this way: A Filipino officer informed the Admiral that the German ship Irene had interfered with the free movements of the Filipinos in Subig Bay and were rescuing a Spanish garrison on Isle de Grande. Everybody knows what happened when Dewey sent the Raleigh and the Concord to "remonstrate" with the Irene, but everybody does not know what the German officers thought of the sudden appearance of the two American vessels. This Mr. Barrett relates.

"Later, one of the officers of the Irene told me in Hongkong that they actually thought that the Raleigh and Concord intended to give them battle, but they put out to sea, knowing that their superior speed would enable them to get away. When they saw that they were not pursued they made a circuit and came around to Manila, rejoining their squadron. He added that this incident was not forgotten and while none of the under officers of the German ships knew the reason for their activity, they always bore this affair in mind as tangible evidence that there was a limit to the Admiral's patience."

It appears that Admiral Dewey maintained most excellent relations with the newspaper correspondents. He often accomplished things by tactful firmness where drastic measures would have aroused animosity against him without bringing about the desired end.

"One incident which I particularly remember will illustrate his methods as well as his high motives. Something had happened which was fairly pregnant with sensational possibilities. It was assuredly teeming with news. It concerned, as such items usually did for a considerable period, the German squadron's movements. All the correspondents prepared vivid but even then accurate descriptions. Brumby referred so important a subject to the Admiral. Quoting again from notes made at the moment, I find that the Admiral said:

"'If you gentlemen wish, you can send these telegrams just as you have written them, but I hope you will not. If you forward your dispatches at this time, when our people are excited to the fever point, your news may be the influence that will inspire them to demand action on the part of the Government that would not only seriously embarrass it at Washington, but me right here, and might lead to further complications and war. Now if you will let the matter alone and leave it to me I will settle it all right, we will save great excitement at home, and avoid all chances of war. Do just as you think best.'

"It is needless to add that there was no further argument.

"Here the Admiral's one noble desire to serve his country to the best of his ability, even to the extent of removing causes of irritation that in their development might have brought him greater laurels, was uppermost in his mind, and impelled him to use arguments which in his accurate knowledge of human nature he recognized would keep every newspaper man from disregarding his wishes."

Mr. Barrett's book is adequately illustrated, and, besides relating the incidents in the career of Admiral Dewey which led up to the Manila Bay engagement, gives particulars concerning the hero's early life and formative influences. One chapter in the book is devoted to Dr. Julius Yemans Dewey, the father of Admiral Dewey.

*ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY: A SKETCH OF THE MAN. By John Barrett. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

SEPT. 29 AND 30 HOLIDAYS.

Gov. Roosevelt Issues a Proclamation Setting Two Days Apart as Days of General Thanksgiving.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day issued a proclamation setting apart Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, as holidays to be observed throughout the State as days of general thanksgiving in honor of the return of Admiral George Dewey to the United States. The proclamation is as follows:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber.

PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation of a public holiday in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey to the United States.

Whereas, By Chapter 714 of the Laws of 1899 provision was made by the Legislature "for the due and appropriate participation by the State in the celebration to be given in the City of New York in honor of the return of Admiral George Dewey to the United States," and

Whereas, Friday, Sept. 29, and Saturday, Sept. 30, have been set apart by the proper authority as the date for such celebration; and,

Whereas, The National Guard of this State and citizens from different parts of the State are anxious to participate in said celebration; now,

Therefore, In pursuance of the power invested by Section 24 of Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1892, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, being "An act relating to the construction of the statutes and constituting Chapter 1 of the General Laws," I do appoint and set apart Friday, Sept. 29, and Saturday, Sept. 30, 1899, as public holidays to be observed throughout the State as days of general thanksgiving.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Alb

The Wanamaker Store

Useful Hints of Rugs

A TIMELY topic. Not one home in ten, where this is read, will proclaim itself uninterested.

You cannot think of rugs without *first* thinking of the Orient. This has been so ever since the Crusaders learned from their Eastern foes the superiority of rugs over rushes as floor coverings. We shall have plenty to say of Oriental rugs later;—just now we'll confine ourselves to the less expensive, but no less durable and handsome sorts. And unless you have looked over our stock in full, you can have no idea how many sorts there are of these, nor how good they may be made, nor how much excellence and effectiveness they can give for a little money.

Our collection of medium-priced rugs is the largest in America. We can't catalogue it here in full, of course, but these hints will be of use to you.

Smyrna Rugs

Among the most popular of all. The name is Oriental in sound, the patterns largely of Oriental effect, but the rugs are made in America,—especially in Philadelphia. There are several grades of these, but we carry only that which we know from twenty years' experience will give satisfaction. One of the strong points is the variety in these rugs; another is their cheapness and serviceability. Sizes run from 18x36 in., at $1.25, to 12x18 ft., at $80. There are some twenty sizes between, and some fifty patterns in each size.

Japanese Rugs

These are excellent reproductions of the best Oriental goods, at about a quarter of the price. They wear well. It takes a close examination to distinguish the difference between copy and original. We are making a third reduction on the present stock of Japanese rugs, to make room for new goods. The occasion is important. Sizes from 26x45 inches, to 12x15 feet. Fifteen or more intermediate sizes. Prices, $1 to $14.

Domestic Squares

Woven in one piece and in two grades,—heavy and medium. Cheap, but handsome, serviceable and enduring. Eight or nine sizes between 2½x3 yds. and 4x5 yds. Prices from $5.25 for the first ($6.75 for heavy weight), to $14 and $18 for the last.

Wilton and Brussels Rugs

Comparatively new, but strong in favor. Woven like a carpet, in breadths, and sewn into shape, but without the "mitre" at the corners that you are accustomed to seeing. Very strong, heavy handsome rugs. Twenty-five patterns. Three sizes, 8x3 ft., 10x6 ft., 9x12 ft. Prices $22.50 to $35.

English Prestwick Squares

Also called the "Florentines." An extra heavy solidly woven rug, of high artistic merit and great decorative effect. The colorings are "aesthetic," and the patterns varied and beautiful. Sizes, 8x9½ ft. to 9½x15 ft. Prices, $14.75 to $26.50.

Wilton and Axminster Rugs

These rugs range in sizes from 18x36 in. to 3x6 ft. A very large assortment of these popular and reliable goods awaits your approval. Prices range from $1.35 to $8.50.

Kurrachee Rugs

Sounds Oriental, but made in Massachusetts. They are machine-made imitations of the good "old-fashioned" hand-made rugs of fifty years ago. Substantial things, that wear quite as well as the rugs they copy. Sizes in regular stock run from 3x3 ft., at $4.50, to 4x7 ft., at $11.25. Any desired size can be made to order.

English Squares

Woven in one piece, very substantial and highly decorative. They wear like sheet-iron. Seven sizes, from 7x9½ ft., at $13.75, to 12½x15 ft., at $36.50.

Men's Custom Tailoring

We do the clothing business thoroughly. If you prefer your suits made to measure, we are prepared to satisfy you in that regard, as in others.

There are certain principles in the tailoring business, which, put together, make satisfaction complete. Here are the most important of them, and a side-light on our attention to them:—

FIRST—RELIABILITY OF MATERIALS.

We have no cloths in this store that we do not positively guarantee to be *actually* all wool. The "all wool" of common phrase (accepted and used by many responsible houses, too), which contains a percentage of cotton, has no place with us.

SECOND—WIDE RANGE OF CHOICE.

Our collection of Fall suitings is a very large one. It comprizes all the desirable styles from the English, German and American mills, with an excellent showing of highly exclusive patterns. Whatever you want will be found here, if it is made.

THIRD—ACCURACY AND EXCELLENCE OF FIT.

We give not only clothes that fit you, but clothes that give distinction and "style."

FOURTH—GOOD TAILORING AND FINISH.

This, as a matter of course. We have been making clothes for a quarter of a century, and we are harder to please than you will be.

Test our claims for advantage in one of these special offers, for example:

A single or double-breasted sack-coat suit from a large choice of fancy cheviots, cassimeres, and worsteds, the grade of cloth and tailoring for which most people are contented to pay $40 and $45, for *Thirty Dollars*.

Trousers from a splendid line of worsteds and cheviots, at $8.50. $10 is the usual price.

Hand-Painted Lamps at Two-thirds Prices These are on the main floor as well as in the basement to-day. Their exceptional beauty entitles them to that distinction. Reception and banquet lamps with elegant hand-painted decorations, globes to match, new goods and perfect, at these values and prices:

$15 Lamps at $10
$10 Lamps at $6
$5 Lamps at $3.75

Laundry Soap Fresh, large cakes without corners. Soap that utterly destroys dirt—and dirt only. Hands and clothes are safe from injury. For efficient and quick laundering. A box containing 100 cakes for $2.

Basement.

Rogers' Knives Very Cheap They are of the finest quality of steel and have the best silver plating. Regularly $3.50 a dozen, and never sold for less. Here are over 200 dozen at only $2.50 a dozen just because there's a little roughness or a trifling spot somewhere on them. Hardly noticeable, but it makes the knives a dollar a dozen cheaper. Medium and dessert sizes. Bright or satin finish.

Flags—Ready For Dewey Everything American must show its colors now. Small need to add that our display of banners—silk and bunting flags of every size—is to a flag the best possible quality-for-price.

Flag poles, holders, accessories.

Basement.

Autumn Plaid Dress Goods They seem destined for even greater favor than ever before, judging from our own unusual selling. We certainly have a larger assortment, comprising more attractive styles, than shown in any previous season. The favorites for women's dresses are the rough-surfaced goods, while the smoother sorts are preferred for children's wear. There is leas of the old-time Tartan plaids in these designs—more study given to new color combination and wholly original patterns.

Mohair Boucle Homespun Plaids, at $2.
Camel's-hair Cloth Plaids, at $2.
Camel's-hair Foule Plaids, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Cloth Plaids, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75.
Boucle Foule Plaids, $1.35, $1.50.
Zebeline Plaids, $1, $1.25.
Mohair Figured Plaids, $1.50.
Mohair Bourette Cheviot Plaid, $1.25.
Foule Plaids, $1. Cashmere Plaids, 75c.
Silk-and-wool Taffeta Plaids, 75c., 85c.

Then there's a decided bargain in these goods, too: Silk-and-wool velour plaids, in combinations of rich dark colors, a quality that never sold for less than 85c. yard. Took all the manufacturer owned at our own price. So they're 55c. instead.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Flannelettes Prettier and Cheaper Than Ever Before And never was there so varied an assortment as this—92 styles, in all. Delicate pinks and blues in checks and stripes, fancy bouretted stripes and plaids on light and dark colorings, and numerous dark checks and plaids particularly desirable for home-gowns. Good values throughout the entire stock. Thus:—

7c. a yard for the regular 9c. quality.
8c. a yard for the regular 10c. quality.
10c. a yard for the regular 12½c. quality.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHINA ENTERS A PROTEST

Demands a Rescision of Gen. Otis's Exclusion Order.

PRESENTS HER ARGUMENTS

Says the Order Violates International Law and Is Contrary to the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Imperial Chinese Government, through its Minister here, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, has lodged with the State Department an emphatic protest against the military order of Gen. Otis excluding Chinese from the Philippines. Neither the State Department nor the Chinese Legation will give any information concerning the protest, but from entirely reliable quarters it is learned that it insists that Gen. Otis's action is contrary to international law, in violation of existing treaties, and in complete disregard of the friendly relations which have been so long maintained between the two countries.

Minister Wu called at the State Department last Friday, and it is believed he submitted the protest in person at that time.

The matter was promptly brought to the attention of the President, as the protest was of such a character as to give the subject an international aspect considerably beyond the purely military questions involved. It is said that China points out that she has welcomed the recent advent of the United States into the affairs of the Far East, and has hoped that this step would prove a further bond and would extend the relations between the two countries, particularly in their neighboring possessions.

Furthermore, it is understood that among the specific points of protest submitted by the Chinese Government is one to the effect that such an order is a departure from the announced purpose of the President of the United States to maintain the present status of affairs in the Philippines until Congress had determined a permanent condition.

The military phases of the question have been referred to Secretary Root. Owing to his familiarity with international law, he probably will consider the subject broadly, both in its international, as well as its military aspects.

Gen. Otis's order was issued some time ago, without direction from Washington, and apparently as a military necessity, although the Chinese protest urges that there is no such military necessity, but on the contrary, that the Chinese have rendered valuable military assistance.

The order is signed by Gen. Otis, as Military Governor of the Philippines, and by Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whitaker, as Collector of Customs, having supervision of Chinese affairs. It says:

"The laws of the United States which prohibit the entrance of Chinese, will be inforced here."

The decree then excepts such Chinese as have previously lived in the Philippines, and who hold certificates showing this fact. It also excepts Chinese officials, travelers, &c., excepted under the treaty between the United States and China.

Provision is made for registering the Chinese in the Philippines, and their deportation to China in case of failure to register. As very few Chinese, other than those now in the Philippines, come within the exceptions, the effect of the decree is to make the exclusion practically absolute.

Gen. Otis made a report to the War Department on April 1 last on the execution of the decree. He said only Chinese in good health, who previously resided in the Philippines were permitted to land at Manila, Cebu, or Iloilo—the only three open ports in the archipelago.

He also explained the methods of registering, fees, &c.

It is understood that the Chinese Government regards the outcome of this protest with much apprehension. It is pointed out that the Chinese have been long established in the Philippines, and that a considerable branch of the industry of the islands is conducted by them and that this complete termination of a long-established communication between China and the Philippines injures these people both personally and materially.

The Chinese protest is said to be couched in most dignified and courteous terms, but to be so pointed that no doubt is left as to the deep umbrage the Chinese Government feels over this order of Gen. Otis.

CHASE BRITISH STEAMERS.

American Gunboat Suspects the Yuen-Sang Is a Filibuster—Warship Stops Another Vessel.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—The American gunboat Pampango has chased the British steamer Yuen-Sang from Manila to Hongkong. The gunboat sighted the steamer during the night of Sept. 13, about thirty miles off the north coast of the Island of Luzon, and suspected that she was a filibuster.

The Pampango fired three shots, which the Yuen-Sang disregarded until the third shell exploded near her. She then stopped and the commander of the gunboat boarded the Yuen-Sang, found he had made a mistake, and apologized.

An American gunboat, name unknown, followed the British steamer Diamte, bound from Manila to Hongkong. The warship sighted the steamer near Subig Bay during the night of Sept. 16 and whistled signals to stop. The signals were disregarded and the gunboat ran alongside the Diamte, getting so close that her guns tore away the Diamte's outrigging. Her passengers were thrown into a panic. The gunboat, on learning the identity of the steamer, sheered off.

PHILIPPINE DEATH RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—In a cablegram to-day, Gen. Otis announced the following deaths since last report: Nephritis, acute, Sept. 9—James M. Leach, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry; Sept. 13, James J. Higgins, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry. Pneumonia—Sept. 3, William B. Goldthwaite, recruit, Twenty-third Infantry; Sept. 8, Henry Beck, Company A, Nineteenth Infantry. Homicide—Shot by a comrade; Sept. 10, Charles F. Wilson, Company C, Fourth Cavalry. Typhoid fever—Sept. 12, Corp. Matthew Kelleher, Company L, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. A. W. Hayes, Company B, Ninth Infantry. Dysentery, chronic—Quartermaster Sergt. James Harrington, Company A, Fourteenth Infantry; Sept. 13, Sergt. Martin Miller, Company E, First Artillery; Conley A. Ingle, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; Sept. 14, William T. Henry, Company D, Fourth Infantry; Sept. 16, George Sieler, Sook, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry. Fever, remittent malarial—Sept. 12, Otto Johnson, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry; Sept. 13, Henry L. McMallon, Company K, Twelfth Infantry; Meningitis, cerebral—Sept. 14, Frank Sell, Company B, Fourteenth Infantry. Diarrhoea, sub-acute—Sept. 15, Philip Morris, Company L, Fourth Infantry.

SPANISH PRISONERS MUST REMAIN.

Otis Will Not Allow Spanish Ships to Enter for Them.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Hongkong says advices from Manila announce that Aguinaldo is willing to release all sick and civilian Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, Major Gen. Otis refuses to allow Spanish vessels to proceed to Filipino ports to receive them.

TO SAVE THE HOOKER.

Government Will Expend $81,000 Mexican on the Cable Ship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The War Department has decided to have the cable ship Hooker, which is on a reef at Corregidor Island, saved. The cost of repairing the ship so that she can be taken to Cavite will be $57,000 Mexican, and to remove her $24,000 Mexican. It is estimated that she is worth over $200,000.

The value of the cargo which is to be saved is above $100,000, and consists principally of cable for the use of the Signal Corps in the Philippines, together with other telegraphic and Signal Corps supplies.

NAVY AIDS THE ARMY.

Officials Believe Bombardment of Forts Was Ordered by Otis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Admiral Watson has not yet reported to the Navy Department upon the reported bombardment of the forts in Subig Bay by the Charleston yesterday, so the officials are not informed as to the purpose of the demonstration. Gen. Otis recently was informed by cable that he could have the fullest cooperation of the navy in any movement, and it is thought at the Navy Department that in execution of this promise Admiral Watson is initiating the new campaign.

Subig Bay is the site of a projected naval station. The Spaniards discovered that it afforded advantager for such a purpose over Manila Bay, and especially over Cavite. They spent nearly $1,000,000 upon the place before the war, and it was one of the plans of Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, to make his stand against Dewey at Subig instead of at Cavite.

Philippine Receipts for July.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The War Department made the statement to-day that the total receipts of the Philippine Islands for the month of July were $732,845.55, divided as follows: Customs receipts at Manila, $391,147; customs receipts at Iloilo, $22,111; customs receipts at Cebu, $31,043. To this should be added internal revenue receipts to the amount of $106,226. The remaining receipts consist of Provost Court fines, water rents, market and slaughter house receipts, &c.

Gen. Wood Entertains Lieut. Brooks.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 18.—Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, yesterday entertained at dinner at his private residence Lieut. Brooks, in honor of his recent appointment as a Major of Volunteers. Many officers were present. It is expected that Lieut. Brooks will shortly leave for the Philippines.

Enlistments to Date, 6,685.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The number of enlistments to date is 6,685. The Thirty-ninth leads, with 981, and the Thirty-eighth with 926 men.

CUBAN ORPHAN FUND GROWING.

The Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund report the following contributions to Sept. 12:

Previously reported, $21,900; George Coppell, $100; J. L. Wilkie, $50; D. O. Mills, $500; First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary of Pittsburg, $1,000; Ellen Collins, $40; Susan Tuckerman, $20; Dumont Clarke, $20; Oelrichs & Co., $300; John E. Parsons, $100; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 26 of Sewickley, Penn., $67.80; anonymously, $5; anonymously, $10; Mrs. F. F. Marbury, $5; Jonathan Thorne, $100; J. W. Gates, $100; W. C. Sheldon & Co., $150; Mrs. James Timpson, $25; Howard Van Sinderen, $5; Howard Mansfield, $10; Abram S. Hewitt, $50; Cutlin & Co., $25; Dana Mansfield, $1; A. M. Sherwood, $50; A. G. Agnew, $25; Anson Phelps Stokes, $100; David Willcox, $25; Elizabeth A. Ryder, $15; Fanny R. M. Hitchcock, $20; William Gammell, $100; Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, $25; B. Dangerfield, Jr., $52.73; Charles W. Eliot, Ladies' Auxiliary, $25; Mrs. J. W. Minturn, Ladies' Auxiliary, $25; Mary di Cesnola, Ladies' Auxiliary, $5; John S. Kennedy, Ladies' Auxiliary, $250; Mrs. J. W. Elsefer, Ladies' Auxiliary, $22.54; Anna C. Maxwell, Ladies' Auxiliary, $2; Mrs. James Pinchot, Ladies' Auxiliary, $100; Rosalie Franke, Ladies' Auxiliary, $37; A. V. S., through Mrs. W. Cowdin, Ladies' Auxiliary, $50; Elihu Root, $250; Henry Thompson, $5; The Outlook Company, $10; John Brown Gerrish, $100; J. Frederic Kernochan, $10; Mrs. Mary Gulson, $5; Josephine T. Graef, $10; Erlange & Brothers, $10; August Belmont & Co., $25; W. T. S., 10 cents; J. Howard Sweetzer, $10; William H. Potter, $100; Grenville B. Winthrop, $10; Henry Chauncey, $5; Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Penn., Red Cross Sub-Auxiliary No. 5, $158. Total, $26,221.23.

There have also been contributed $350 worth of clothing and supplies from Pittsburg, Penn.; $50 worth of iron pipes and windmill fittings from Joseph E. Gallagher, 80 John Street, and one Remington typewriter from Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICO.

Boston Has $26,000 for Sufferers—Supplies to Leave Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of War was informed to-day that the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of Boston, of which Mayor Quincy is Chairman, has raised $26,000 for the benefit of the sufferers, and that additional contributions are expected.

The Commissary Department will receive 350 tons of contributed provisions for Puerto Rico this week, and will purchase enough to make 1,000 tons to ship on the transport leaving Wednesday.

Puerto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday these contributions:

Previously acknowledged, $45,759.75; August Borth, Borth, Wis., $11; Herman Zoehrlaut Leather Company, (through Merchants' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.,) $25; through Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., $2.50; J. A. Waterman, Gorham, Mo., $5; W. H. Andrews, Oberlin, Kan., $6.65; First National Bank, Mattoon, Ill., $5; H. C. Robbins, Creston, Ill., $1; City of Detroit, Mich., (through Secretary of War,) $708; Charles P. Cooley, Hartford, Conn., (through Merchants' Association,) $10; total, $46,533.90.

ARTHUR E. COBB BURIED.

Was the Son of an English Hotel Keeper—Married in Boston.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The body of Arthur E. Cobb, who shot and killed himself on Friday at Mrs. McKibbon's house here, was buried this morning in Greenwood Cemetery. Undertaker Solomon Ireland buried the body in a grave paid for by the employes of Durland's Riding Academy, where Cobb had once been employed. Only the undertaker and his assistants accompanied the body to the grave.

A correspondent writes from Connecticut to THE NEW YORK TIMES to correct statements regarding the antecedents of Arthur E. Cobb. The correspondent says that he and Cobb were born in the same neighborhood in England, and had been intimate friends in this country seven years. He places no faith in the stories that Cobb had ever represented himself to be the son of a nobleman, or to have been a member of the British Guards.

"Arthur E. Cobb," the correspondent continues, "was born on High Street, Winchester, England, about thirty years ago. He was the son of a hotel keeper of that city. The hotel, I believe, after his father's death, was sold and removed to make room for improvements. With his share of the estate Cobb came to this country about eight years ago and started in business in Boston, where he was married. Not succeeding in Boston, he came to New York. His wife was living in Boston with her mother the last I heard of her. I have not seen her in three years, but am under the impression that they were separated. I do not think Cobb has any relatives in this country at all. He had a sister living in England four years ago."

STATEMENT FROM J. C. OSGOOD.

Believes Cobb Was Insane—Denver Man Recently Got a Divorce.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 18.—J. C. Osgood, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to-day gave to the press the following statement relative to his connection with Arthur E. Cobb, who committed suicide at the home of Mrs. McKibbon in Rye, N. Y.:

"I scarcely knew Mr. Cobb. I may have met him three or four times, but never really had any acquaintance with him. It is only charitable to suppose that the man was insane when he committed suicide, and that his letter and accusations were the imaginings of an insane mind.

"The ladies whose names he has brought into unenviable notoriety were simply kind employers whom he served in his capacity as riding master. His innuendoes against one of them resulted undoubtedly from his discharge for good cause. Their friends have been confirmed in the opinion as to his insanity by learning recently that on several occasions he threatened to kill them.

"It would be a useless task to attempt to deny the stories, lies, and general misstatements which sensational papers will publish in relation to every one connected with the unfortunate affair."

It became known here to-day that a divorce was granted Mr. Osgood by the County Court in this city on July 26 last. Mr. Osgood charged his wife, Irene Osgood, with desertion, and on that ground the decree was obtained. It appeared from the evidence submitted to the court that Mrs. Osgood preferred to live in England rather than in Colorado, and refused to join her husband in Denver. All the facts in the case had been suppressed until to-day.

YACHT FOR ISAAC STERN.

The Virginia Will Be Launched at Bath, Me., To-day.

BATH, Me., Sept. 18.—The palatial steel steam yacht Virginia, constructed by the Bath Iron Works for Isaac Stern, of Stern Brothers, New York, will be launched from the iron works shipyard to-morrow just before noon. Miss Stern, daughter of the owner, will christen the craft.

The boilers and engines will be placed on board the yacht shortly after the launching, and she will be ready to enter commission next January.

ALL PRAISE THE OCEANIC

Six Thousand Admiring Visitors Throng the Magnificent Liner.

THE PROCEEDS FOR HOSPITALS

Artistic and Elaborate Decorations and Carving—Vast Space and Comfortable Steerage Quarters—Striking Features.

More than 6,000 persons yesterday took advantage of the opportunity of inspecting the biggest steamship in the world, and paid 50 cents to charity, the only condition of the White Star Line for the privilege of going aboard and through the new Oceanic. Thus something over $3,000 was raised, which will be given to the hospitals of New York. Since the Oceanic arrived on Wednesday, there have been some ten thousand persons aboard of her. While at Belfast, where she was built, it was estimated that 16,000 persons inspected her, and at Liverpool about 9,000.

There was but one opinion yesterday about the new liner—that she is one of the finest, as well as the biggest of transatlantic vessels. The only dissatisfaction expressed was at the inability of those who had paid their 50 cents each to look at the engines. So much has been written in the newspapers about the wonderful mechanical devices and the perfection of the machinery on the Oceanic, that very naturally curiosity to look at these was general, and corresponding disappointment when the stewards declared that they were not on view.

The rest of the ship, with the exception of some of the cabin suites, was open to inspection, and the visitors wandered at will from deck to deck and from stem to stern. The greatest surprise was expressed when the quarters for steerage passengers were examined. These are so much more commodious and comfortable than in any other Atlantic liner that the remark of one visitor that "the steerage on this ship is better than the saloon was a few years ago," seemed hardly an exaggeration.

The one feature of the vessel about which little has been written since her arrival here, the artistic and elaborate nature of the decorations of the cabin passengers' quarters, was also much commented upon. There has been no attempt in the case of the Oceanic, as in some of the recent German and Cunard Line ships, to secure greater height in the saloon and smoking room than in the other White Star liners. But the utmost ingenuity has been employed in adapting the schemes of decoration to the low ceilinged rooms, with most happy results. In the main saloon bright color has been confined entirely to the great central skylight dome, which is decorated with polychrome allegorical paintings on a gold background in the style introduced by William Morris. The colors of these are almost as bright as in an old illuminated manuscript, and the effect, in contrast with the low tones of the rest of the saloon, is most pleasing.

Without question the most remarkable feature of the decorations is the wood carving. This is of a quality seldom produced in modern times, and is equal in parts to the work of Grinling Gibbons and the famous old Flemish carvings. That in the saloon is gilded, the most elaborate work framing the portholes. There is also a fine panel over what seems at first a fireplace, but is really an alcove for a small organ. The companionway to the saloon is paneled in carved oak in its natural colors, and this is also richly carved. But it is in the smoking room that the finest work is to be seen. Four paintings by E. Ingram Taylor are surrounded by frames in the old Dutch style, while in the corners of the room are single figures in dark wood which are as boldly yet delicately executed as anything to be seen in the Cluny Museum. The windows of this room are of stained glass in light colors, with pleasing designs of mermaids, while the glass in the dome represents various species of birds. Even the door-handles and plates are beautifully designed and executed in ormolu.

The writing room is another beautiful apartment. The contrast between the light oak panels of the walls and the green furniture is just marked enough to be pleasing, and the background of the walls is relieved by some excellent reproductions of old French clocks, candelabra, and other objects.

Altogether the universal opinion of the visitors to the Oceanic yesterday was that the vessel is as much a credit to the designers of the decorations as to the builders.

OPERATION ON MR. DURYEA.

Parts of the Fifth and Sixth Vertebrae, Which Were Pressing on His Spinal Cord, Removed.

A rare surgical operation was successfully performed yesterday afternoon in Roosevelt Hospital, consisting in the removal of portions of two vertebrae from the spine of a living patient. The operation was made more difficult by the fact that the portions removed had been broken away from the spinal column and were bearing directly upon the spinal cord. Surgeons have rarely penetrated the mysterious precincts of this thread of life successfully, and never at all until the battle with death has become a hand-to-hand affair.

The patient operated on yesterday was Walter E. Duryea of Glen Cove, L. I. He is thirty years old, and was bathing with friends at Oyster Bay on Aug. 7, when, in making a dive into shallow water, his head struck on a sand bottom. He was picked up conscious, but completely paralyzed from the chin down. He has laid ever since in Roosevelt Hospital on a water bed, with a splint carried for the purpose of supporting the back and neck.

An X-ray photograph showed that portions of the fifth and sixth vertebrae of the spinal column had been shattered, and the fragments were pressing down upon the spinal cord. The surgeons waited for the patient to gather sufficient strength to withstand an operation. The young man himself was impatient for the ordeal, which, no matter what the result, would carry him under the shadow of death. He begged that the day be not too long postponed. His family were willing to take the chance. Yesterday was the day, 3 o'clock the hour.

The operation was performed in the private room of the patient, who endured it without the aid of ether and without a groan. The details of the operation—another triumph of surgery—were withheld by the surgeons. After all was over an official statement was all the information given. The statement had been written out and submitted to the family of the patient for approval before being given to the press. It is as follows:

"By the use of the X-ray apparatus the doctors found that the fifth vertebra was fractured, and they removed the posterior parts of the fifth and sixth vertebrae, which were pressing on the spinal cord, thus removing the pressure that had produced some of the symptoms. The original damage to the cord was so great that it is impossible to say how much benefit will follow the operation, but some at least is hoped for.

"The removal of the fractured bone and other portions pressing on the spinal cord was successfully accomplished, the patient bearing the operation with great fortitude. While Mr. Duryea's condition was such as to render it expedient that the operation be done under cocaine, every preparation was made for the administration of ether, Dr. Thomas L. Bennett, the anaesthetizer of the hospital, being on hand for that purpose.

"There were present Drs. Robert Abbé, Robert S. Weir, and Arthur L. Fisk, Surgeons and Drs. Pearce, Bailey, and Edward D. Fisher, neurologists, who have been in consultation since Mr. Duryea's injury. Dr. Abbé told the family of Mr. Duryea that in this class of cases, material improvement did not begin under two or three weeks from the time of the operation."

Dr. Abbé wielded the knife, and the only relative of the patient present was a cousin, Louis Duryea. Although the surgeons and hospital authorities would give absolutely no other details, the various young physicians and others gathered about awaiting the results of the operation received the impression that the triumph of the surgeons in this particular case is destined to be an empty victory.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

Wm Vogel & Son

The Fall Overcoat

season is at hand. Are you prepared? If you're not—you will find our

SPECIAL at $19.

an exceptional garment for the money.

It is thoroughly high class. Its fabric—Black, smooth, Worsted Thibet—is soft and luxurious. It is silk lined throughout to the edge, and is entirely hand finished.

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THE KEARSARGE IN DRY DOCK.

Big Battleship Handled at the Navy Yard Without a Mishap.

The new first-class battleship Kearsarge was dry docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, to be put in shape for her official trial trip off Cape Ann. The Kearsarge reached this port from Newport News Sunday afternoon and passed up to the navy yard yesterday morning.

As soon as the battleship reached the navy yard the work of getting her into Dry Dock No. 3, the biggest dock at the yard, was begun. Naval Constructor Bowles superintended the docking of the Kearsarge. The vessel entered the dock under her own steam, and was placed on the blocks without the slightest mishap.

After the water had been pumped out of the dock the bottom of the ship, as was expected, was found to be completely covered with barnacles. The Kearsarge had been in the water for more than a year at Newport News.

After the battleship has been thoroughly cleaned she will go to the Cape Ann course for her trial trip. A board of Inspectors with Rear Admiral Rogers as Chairman, arrived at the navy yard yesterday, and will accompany the battleship on her trial trip.

The converted yacht Scorpion will leave the navy yard to-morrow for Gloucester, where, with the aid of tugs, she will arrange the course for the trial trip. The Scorpion will attend the Kearsarge during the trial.

There were many visitors at the yard yesterday, attracted there by the presence of the Kearsarge. The big warship excited a great deal of admiration.

NEW BATTLESHIP PLANS.

Vessels Will Combine Speed with Defensive Strength.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Naval Engineers have projected plans for the new battleships which, if adopted, will provide an entirely novel type for the navy. The purpose is to have these ships combine in themselves the good qualities of battleships and armored cruisers. The aim will be to have the highest possible speed for such ships, in this case, twenty knots per hour.

This will be attained by the use of triple screws, two small side screws for use in ordinary cruising and a big central screw to add to the propelling force in case high speed is needed. The ships would be of 14,000 or 15,000 tons' displacement, and, with seven inches of the latest armor, would be almost as strong in defense as a regular battleship. The coal capacity would be about 2,000 tons, sufficient at ordinary cruising speed to carry the ship 10,000 or 15,000 miles.

Georgia Companies to be Disbanded.

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the Military Advisory Board, recently appointed by Gov. Candler, to consider the recommendations made in the report of the Adjutant General, the board advised the disbandment of twenty-nine military companies belonging to the National Guard of the State. The cause of the dismissal of the commands was failure to stand the examination of the Inspector General. Some of the companies were placed on sixty days' probation, after which they must undergo another examination. Seventeen of the companies are negro organizations. The rest are composed of white men.

Miss Craven to Christen the Craven.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Miss Amy Craven, granddaughter of Capt. T. A. M. Craven, has been named as sponsor for the torpedo boat Craven, which is to be launched at the Bath Iron Works next Saturday. Capt. Craven was in command of the Tecumseh when she was blown up by a torpedo, and lost his life while running the New Orleans forts with Farragut because he insisted upon the pilot preceding him in the effort to escape from the conning tower.

Capt. Vandeusen Ordered to England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Capt. George W. Vandeusen, First United States Artillery, has been ordered to London, England, to inspect the manufacture and packing of guns, carriages, equipment, and ammunition pertaining to mountain batteries recently purchased. Upon the completion of this duty he is to proceed to Manila for duty in charge of these guns.

Rejected Volunteer Kills Himself.

VANCOUVER, Washington, Sept. 18.—J. N. Waldron, an enlisted man of Company E, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, committed suicide at the Hotel Columbia yesterday by taking poison. Waldron failed to pass the physical examination, and would have received his discharge to-day.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Dolphin has arrived at Boston.

The Solace has arrived at Yokohama on her way from Manila to San Francirco.

The Badger has gone to sea from San Francisco with naval militia aboard.

The Monongahela has arrived at Newport.

The Standish has sailed from Newport for New York.

TO PREVENT NET FISHING.

Protective League of Fishermen to Ask for Legislation.

At the meeting of the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen held last evening at 108 West Thirty-first Street a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the State Legislature having for its object the prevention of net fishing in the waters of Greater New York. The bill will also provide that the league's own Deputy Wardens shall be appointed to protect the waters and see that the provisions of the bill, if made a law, are enforced.

The bill will be signed by 20,000 fishermen and will go to Abany in the shape of a reel made of linen.

ARMORY SITE FOR THE 69TH.

Board Approves the Selection at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

The Armory Board held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday morning and approved the selection of a site for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory in the block bounded by Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets and Fourth and Lexington Avenues.

The site was chosen by Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and approved by Major Gen. Roe. A committee consisting of Commissioner Kearny and Gen. McLeer was appointed at the last meeting of the board to report on the site.

Figures were presented at the meeting yesterday showing that the area of the block was 83,000 square feet; the value of the land $616,000, which with condemnation proceedings would be increased to about $1,000,000. The value of the buildings on the land is placed at $500,000.

It was recommended that 100 feet fronting on Fourth Avenue, which includes a flat house running back in the form of an "L," in Twenty-fifth Street, be left out and not condemned. This suggestion was adopted, and the site which it was decided to take is 295 feet in Twenty-fifth Street, 325 in Twenty-sixth Street, with a frontage in Lexington Avenue of 200 feet.

The property which it was determined to leave out is assessed at $174,000, and is probably worth $200,000. The armory will have an area of 72,000 square feet, which is larger than the area of most of the other armories, which vary from 50,000 square feet upward.

The matter of getting the armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been under discussion for seven years and this is the fourth site selected. The first was at Seventh Street and Second Avenue, the second at the site of the present armory, and the third at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

BIRMINGHAM ROADS SOLD.

Dummy Passenger and Freight Lines Change Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—Deeds passed to-day transferring the steam dummy passenger line of the Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad Company to the Birmingham Railroad and Electric Company, and the freight belt line of the vendors to the Birmingham Belt Railroad Company, a recently chartered corporation. The revenue stamps indicate a consideration of $100,000 in the first case and $50,000 in the second.

The Belt property is the more valuable, and the consideration would have been larger but for the fact that the ownership did not materially change in the transfer. The property was recently bought at receivers' sale by Elmer E. Whittaker, of New York, for $176,000.

ACTIVITY IN IRON TRADE.

Great Increase in the Alabama-Tennessee Field Product.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—The reports of the Southern Iron Company for the first eight months of the year show shipments of 1,026,796 tons of pig iron from the Alabama-Tennessee field to Sept. 1, an increase over last year of 187,454 tons. Cast-iron pipe shipments were 115,115 tons. Export iron shipments, of which the Birmingham district furnishes practically all, were 127,740 tons, an increase of 38,535 tons. Export pipe shipments were 9,322 tons, an

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Francis Wilson's New Operetta at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

'CYRANO" SET TO LIGHT MUSIC

The Rogers Brothers in a New Vaudeville at the Victoria—The Zangwill Play in Washington.

A numerous and friendly audience welcomed Mr. Francis Wilson last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre when he reappeared for the purpose of making his annual essay to amuse and interest the New York public with a new conceit. Mr. Wilson is plainly a believer in novelty, and whenever he comes to visit us he brings us something new. When we do not like it, he gives us his inimitable Caddy. If the applause and the general air of joy which were in the theatre last night were foundations for a prophecy, it will be some time before we again hear what the dickey birds say. It was an evening of congratulations, and Mr. Wilson was called before the curtain with the warmest enthusiasm, and made the inevitable speech, which, unlike the cat, is neither harmless nor necessary. There were new faces in the company which assisted Mr. Wilson in his labors, but the countenance of the contented Miss Glaser was not missing. She, too, received evidence that her work in the past has not been without admirers.

The vehicle which Mr. Wilson employed for the display of his abilities last evening is not altogether easy to classify. Some persons will, no doubt, call it a comic opera, and in the sweeping recklessness of their nomenclature they will probably come pretty near to being correct. The work is a version of the famous dramatic poem of Edmond Rostand, "Cyrano de Bergerac," made known to this public by the wonderfully fine performance of Mr. Richard Mansfield. Whether either Mr. Mansfield or M. Rostand would recognize his creation in the unique play which Mr. Wilson presented last night is a matter which will not receive much serious consideration from the playgoing public. If the thing amuses, that is all that will be asked of it.

That the poem would be changed for the purposes of this musical work was a foregone conclusion. The chief changes are made in the third act. The balcony scene is in this act, and so is the battle scene, with Roxane acting as Commissary General. The fight is made comic, and at the end Cyrano comes out in his true colors as a hero, and the audience is left with the impression that he and Roxane will be married, and that Christian will drop out of sight. The first act is much the same in its general movement as that of the play, while the second is more comprehensive than the original. What the habitual playgoer will desire to know, however, is whether there is any attempt on the part of Mr. Wilson to take himself as a serious disciple of a comic actor, for it would be deemed a calamity should he miss his calling so late in his career.

Those who heard the speech which he made at the end of the second act must have felt that he aspired to do something more serious than he had ever done before, and it seems from the accounts which reached this city from Montreal that such was originally the case. But the Canadian public was not willing to take Mr. Wilson as seriously as he was willing to take himself, and the performance of last night gave evidence of a plentiful use of the tack hammer and the saw since the first presentation of the opera. The Cyrano of the musical piece is a thing of shreds and patches. He barely hangs together. Indeed, at times he actually falls apart. For it is difficult to imagine that the poetic, fervent, even passionate man whom Mr. Wilson endeavored to portray in his more ambitious moments could be the same plain and ordinary operetta comedian as he presented when he was in sore need of a laugh to enliven the occasionally dull proceedings.

It cannot be said that Mr. Wilson spoke the poetic lines in a part badly. He even made an illusion of speaking them well, but that was because of the presence of the element of surprise that this old friend of the low-comedy world should speak them as acceptably as he did. But the accents of tender passion do not fit well on this actor's lips, and the tones of pathos are not in the gamut of his expression. His Cyrano commanded sympathy last night more because of the earnestness of the attempt than by reason of the conviction of the achievement. It ought to be added that the composer has made too large a demand on the slender resources of Mr. Wilson's vocal equipment.

Miss Glaser's task was a comparatively easy one, and she accomplished it with comfort to herself and without material inconvenience to the audience. She, too, was much overweighted with the vocal requirements of her rôle. In fact, the only member of the company who was able to sing the music was our old friend, John Brand, who showed the results of long training in a good school. The operetta was beautifully mounted and the performance was smooth.

The libretto of the new work, which is the result of the combined labors of Harry B. Smith and Stuart Reed, is barely passable, but the music by Victor Herbert is delightful. There is a plenty of good tunes, and there is much of the daintiest and most picturesque instrumentation that has been heard in operetta since the palmy days of Sir Arthur Sullivan. There are half a dozen numbers which ought to become popular, and of these the chief are the song composed by Cyrano to Roxane and the chorus of the Gascony cadets. So far as the solo numbers went, one had to guess what most of them would sound like if they were well sung, but the ensembles were excellently given, and the work of the orchestra was entirely commendable.

Cyrano de Bergerac.....Francis Wilson
Christian de Neuvillette.....Charles H. Bowers
Ragueneau.....Peter Lang
Captain Castel-Jaloux.....John E. Brand
Count de Guiche.....Robert Broderick
Montfleury.....A. M. Holbrook
A Friar.....A. M. Holbrook
The Captain of the Musketeers..Joseph M. Ratliff
Roxane.....Lulu Glaser
Lise.....Josephine Knapp
Duenna.....Josephine Intropidi
An actress.....Bessie Howard
An actor.....F. S. Heck

"ROGERS BROS. IN WALL STREET."

The Dutch Comedians in a Merry Lot of Nonsense at the Victoria.

From the first appearance of the Rogers Brothers as propellers of a couple of warships in a fireworks spectacle at Manhattan Beach until the final curtain drove people to the street, Hammerstein's Victoria rang with laughter last evening. Always funny, the pair of dialect comedians were never more so than in McNally's latest skit in three acts, which he calls "Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," and which might have been called most anything else with equal propriety. True, there was some sort of a story about a mine called "The Little Don Key" and a donkey that the Rogers Brothers, as a couple of peddlers, owned and sold to a promoter. He thought he was buying a mine; they that they were selling a modest beast of burden. This was the excuse for the title, and ownership of mine and mule was the thread on which hung what little there was of a story.

But plot wasn't needed, nor was it desired. All that was needed was music and dancing and pictures to fill in the intervals while the Rogers brothers went behind the scenes to change their costumes and give their lungs and legs needed rest. There were Ada Lewis, first as an amateur newspaper detective of the "yellow journal" sort and then as the tough girl from the Bowery that first brought her newspaper and theatrical fame; John G. Sparks, as an impossible Irishman; Louise Gunning, who warbled old Scotch songs daintily and prettily; Maude Raymond, who sang the inevitable "coon" songs, and several other rather attractive females who could both dance and sing, to serve as fillers-in. But the Rogers brothers had all the "fat" and furnished all the fun.

McNally had provided them with some of this, but they interlarded a lot that was plainly of home manufacture, homely, sometimes coarse, but generally good, wholesome fun that one could not help laughing at. They were right up to date in their conversations and parodies of popular songs, and one of the funniest things of all was the reading of a hodge-podge of nonsense from the tapes of a couple of silent stock tickers that stood in the corners of an alleged broker's office, in which the second act passed. It was in this scene that the pair got the trust fever, one of them going in for a pickle trust, while the other was in favor of a corner on smoke, so that every one who wished to make a fire would have to come to them to get the smoke for it.

It was in this act, too, that their definition of a trust was promulgated in their peculiarly tangled and irresistibly funny dialect. "A trust," explained one to the other, "is where a lot of men who can't trust one another get together and then ask everybody else to come in and trust them." And all the brokers in the house roared and applauded, and thought it was the funniest explanation that ever happened.

Mayor Van Wyck, John Carroll, Justice Truax, Richard Croker, and a half dozen of the lesser satellites of Tammany Hall occupied a couple of stage boxes and laughed uproariously when one of the Rogers's read from the tape: "It's a dull day in the city; Richard Croker hasn't been accused of anything," and the crowd laughed, applauded, and cheered also. The party of Gotham's rulers were subjected to a lot of good-natured chaffing from the stage, for in one of the conversations one Rogers advised the other to get out of Wall Street and into politics as a contractor on the Horgan and Slattery plan, and the crowd roared when the other said that there couldn't be anything in a projected scheme, because Tammany had not touched it yet. Ramapo water came in for a shot, and the Rogerses sang "We will pay for ale and porter, but will never pay for water," while the rest of the words were lost in the applause and laughter.

It was jolly fun all through the three hours the play lasted. There were gorgeous costumes, some catchy songs, good dancing, and showy marches and evolutions, particularly in the finale to the second act, a potpourri of all the coon songs, cake walk tunes, and Sousa marches, with "Way down upon the Suwanee River" as a vocal background, and "Oh, Listen to the Band," from "The Runaway Girl" as a final chorus. The scenery was all that could be asked for, the final set by Physloc, representing the grounds at Hollywood, being particularly worthy of commendation. The whole thing was a hit, and will probably run as long as the management of the house cares to keep it on the stage of the pretty theatre.

Leo Schwartz.....Gus Rogers
Fritz Weiss.....Max Rogers
Terrence Rafferty.....John G. Sparks
Otto Winne.....Ross Snow
Regi Maltwell.....John Parr
Stillman Hunt.....Lee Harrison
Mike Scrapwell.....Peter Curley
Georgette Jollier.....Georgia Caine
Letta Winne.....Maude Raymond
Lotta Hintz.....Ada Lewis
Patrice Rafferty.....Louise Gunning
Carrie Rafferty.....Jeanette Bageard
Florence Rafferty.....Carolyn Elberts
Blanche Winters.....Edith St. Clair

"CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO."

Zangwill's Play Is Presented Before an Enthusiastic House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Israel Zangwill's dramatization of his book, "The Children of the Ghetto," was produced to-night before an enthusiastic audience in the National Theatre. The enthusiasm broke forth at every possible point, and sometimes interrupted sentences. There were curtain calls after each act, the whole company being called out each time, except after the second act, when the call was for Blanche Bates and Frank Worthing.

Mr. Zangwill and James A. Herne, who staged the piece, were each called out after the fourth and last act. Both made speeches. Zangwill's was brief and humorous and returned thanks to the Liebler Company, to Mr. Herne, and to the company. He described Mr. Herne as "a great actor, a good man, and a stage manager who does not curse."

The scene is laid in the Jewish settlement in East London, about the middle of this century. Many of the incidents and personages in Mr. Zangwill's book are employed in the play. The four acts are entitled, respectively: The Letter of the Law, The Spirit of Love, The Letter and the Spirit, and Love and the Law. The scene of Act I. is the sitting room of Milly Phillips. It is here that Sam Levine, the commercial traveler, puts the engagement ring he has bought for Leah, Milly's sister, on the finger of Hannah Jacobs, repeating an old form of words, in a jocular mood, and discovers that by the strict Jewish law he has married her. Rabbi Shemuel, her father, is sent for, and the ancient ceremony of Jewish rabbinical divorce is performed. The scene introduces, besides the characters named, Melchitsedek Pinchas, the poet; Esther and Moses Ansell.

In Act II. the scene is the lounging room of the People's Club, on the eve of the Purim ball. Here Hannah meets David Brandon, just returned from the Cape, and they are mutually attracted. Hannah is compelled to tell David of her unintentional marriage to Levine. More types of the Ghetto are introduced, and the play of humor is particularly felicitous.

In Act III. the scene shifts to Rabbi Shemuel's house. The good old rabbi has discovered that David is a cohen of the Tribe of Aaron, and refuses, in adherence to the letter of rabbinical law, to sanction his daughter's marriage to a priest. A priest cannot wed a divorced woman. Hannah refuses to recognize the old law. David denounces it as bigotry and superstition. Shemuel raises his voice to God, and asks what sin he has committed that his child should be so punished.

David—Don't blame God! It's your own foolish bigotry. Is it not enough that your daughter does not ask to marry a Christian? Be thankful, old man, and put away all this antiquated superstition. We are living in the nineteenth century.

"Reb" Shemuel—God lives in all centuries. His law is eternal, unchangeable. Is it to be obeyed only when it is easy? Come thank God for your youth and strength, and do not blaspheme because you cannot have all the desire of your heart or the inclination of your eyes.

David pleads for concealment of the fact that he is a cohen. Hannah refuses such a marriage, and appeals from the letter to the spirit of the law. Her father is obdurate. David threatens to appeal to the chief rabbi.

"Reb" Shemuel—It is the law. You are a priest.

David—A priest in the nineteenth century—when the temple has been destroyed these two thousand years!

"Reb" Shemuel—It will be rebuilt. We must be ready.

David—Oh, yes, I'll be ready. Ha! ha! ha! A priest, holy unto the Lord. A priest up-to-date, too holy to marry your daughter. So the first sacrifice the priest is called on to make is the sacrifice of your own daughter. But I won't, Reb Shemuel, mark my words. Not till she offers her own throat to the knife. If she and I are parted, on you, and you alone, the guilt shall rest. You will have to perform the sacrifice.

"Reb" Shemuel—What God wishes me to do, I will do. What is it to that which our ancestors suffered for the glory of God's name?

David—Yes, but it seems you suffer by proxy.

This situation is wrought up to a climax by Hannah deciding to do other than abide by her father's interpretation of the law and David's departure.

The fourth act scene is the market place of the Ghetto, in front of "Reb" Shemuel's house, reflecting the activity of the Jews in trade in Petticoat Lane in London. The act opens a half-hour before sunset on Passover eve. The first part is given up to the presentation of the commercial side of the Ghetto, showing preparations for the celebration of the Passover. This scene is so arranged as to give the audience a view of the interior of a room in "Reb" Shemuel's house, and the synagogue over which he presides as rabbi.

The prayer-singers in the synagogue are heard in their supplications. Through the window of "Reb" Shemuel's house Hannah is seen giving mechanical touches to the picturesque Passover table, with its candles, strange dishes, and snow-white cover.

David approaches the window and raps, calling Hannah. She responds, but refuses to admit him. David pleads with her to elope with him to America, where they will be unknown. Hannah promises to flee with him.

Hannah will not consent to deceive a rabbi as to their status under the Talmud, and insists on a civil ceremony. Their interview is interrupted by a procession of agitators led by Simeon Wolf, which halts in front of the synagogue. Pinchas, the poet, makes an Anarchistic speech, in the midst of which "Reb" Shemuel appears at the door of the synagogue, silences him, and makes a powerful appeal to the religious instincts of the people.

As "Reb" Shemuel pleads for observance of the sanctity of the Passover Hannah stands in the doorway of her home, entranced by his imposing presence and the power of his eloquence. She again breaks down and pleads for more time. David agrees to wait for her till 7 o'clock. The train for the steamer for America leaves London at 8 o'clock. But in the end she resolves not to elope with David just as the clock strikes 7. As the door of the synagogue closes David appears and sees Hannah through the window remove her hat and jacket and join her parents. He fears she will not join him. He rattles the door as a signal to Hannah. It attracts Mrs. Jacobs's attention. She tells Hannah to bolt the door. Hannah fears to approach it. David throws a pebble against the window. Hannah goes to the window. David is there. "Are you coming?" he asks. Hannah cannot desert her parents or disobey the laws of her religion. She tells him he must go alone. He pleads that her refusal will break his heart. She replies that hers is already broken. She slowly closes the shutters as she looks on his face for the last time. David falls to the ground, crying: "I am shut out! I am shut out!"

"Reb" Shemuel.....Wilton Lackaye
David Brandon.....Frank Worthing
Melchitsedek Pinchas.....William Norris
Moses Ansell.....Adolphe Lestina
Simeon Wolf.....Claude Brooke
Guedalyah.....Gus Frankel
Michael Birnbaum.....Emil Hoch
Ephraim Phillips.....Frank Cornell
Sam Levine.....Fred Lotto
Sugarman.....Charles Stanley
Shoshi Shmendrik.....Richard Carle
Mrs. Jacobs.....Louise Muldener
Malka.....Ada Dwyer
Milly Phillips.....Laura Almosnino
Leah.....Rosabel Morrison
Mrs. Belcovitch.....Mathilde Cottrelly
Becky.....Ada Curry
Widow Finkelstein.....Sadie Stringham
Esther Ansell.....Mabel Taliaferro
Hannah Jacobs.....Blanche Bates

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—There was a large audience present last night to see Thomas E. Shea in his melodramatic play, "Man-o'-War's-man." The revival was given in a most satisfactory manner.

CASINO.—The beginning of the eleventh week of "The Rounders" was marked last evening by the return to the cast of Miss Marie George, who has been enjoying a vacation. Miss George introduced a new and characteristic dance.

EDEN MUSEE.—The attractions at the Musée this week are especially interesting. The cinematograph has a new series of mysterious views, and the Neapolitan Orchestra rendered a concert assisted by vocal and instrumental artists.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Julia Marlowe in "Colinette" made her first appearance at this house last night and scored a great success. J. H. Gilmour, as the King, Charles Harbury as the Duc de Bouvray, Rivecourt, John Blair as M. d'Alberede, commander of the King's police, and Dodson Mitchell as General Collieres gave Miss Marlowe excellent support in the interpretation of the piece.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—A programme composed of many interesting specialties was given yesterday, the leading features being Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne in the rural comedy entitled "Grasping an Opportunity," James F. Dolan and Ida Lenharr in a farce, "A High-Toned Burglar"; James Richmond Glenroy, Maginel-Mullini trio, Johnson and Murphy, and Newhouse and Woodworth.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The bill this week includes the Royal Burlesquers, a strong organization which has in the ollo Emma Weston, Tenley and Simonds, Cassell and Arnold, eccentric comedy sketch artists; Minnie Rinehart, who sings colored melodies, and Charles Falk, with the assistance of a biograph, in illustrated songs. The performance concludes with a farce entitled "A Female Politician."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A capital bill of vaudeville is offered this week, the comedy features including Canfield and Carlton in a skit entitled "The Hoodoo," and Wilmer Vincent and company in a skit without a name. The other specialties are Snyder and Buckley in a musical act, Lani and Vina, acrobatic singers; Matthews and Harris, and Ward and Curren.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Camille D'Arville made her début in vaudeville here yesterday, and unquestionably scored a success. Her songs were admirably selected, and thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. Other features on the bill were Charles Leonard Fletcher and Dorothy Neville in a clever travesty, Jerome and Alexis, Fox and Foxie, Quigley brothers, Lewis and Blakely, and the Althea twin sisters.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—The selection of songs rendered by Miss Kitty Loftus, the English serio-comic singer recently, has largely enhanced the work of this young woman, and is more in line with American tastes, gaining for her nightly much applause. Following her on the bill are Maggie Cline, Beaumont sisters, Blocksom and Burns, the Hawaiian Queen, and the eight mascottes, a group of hilarity dancers.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—"Bill" Anthony, who is commonly known as the "Hero of the Maine," and who was to have entered upon a two weeks' engagement yesterday, failed to put in an appearance and in consequence a large audience was disappointed. The matter was explained to the visitors, who took it good-naturedly. The remainder of the bill was rife with novelties for the curio hall part, and in the theatre an excellent double variety company appeared.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The management of this house offers a programme of diversified specialties, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Royle, who commence their second week's engagement with a new farce by Mr. Royle entitled "The Highball Family"; Marie, a clever juggler; Ching Ling Foo and his troupe, Bogert and O'Brien, Miss Anna Mortland and Charles Murray in a sketch called "The Honeymoon," the trio Onllow, Crane brothers, Max Bugens, Forrester and Floyd, and many others.

MISS GOLDEN HOME FROM EUROPE.

The Prima Donna Attracted Attention Abroad by Her Abilities.

Miss Grace Golden returned from Europe on Saturday last to rejoin the Castle Square Opera Company. Miss Golden has been studying in Paris with M. Koenig of the Grand Opéra, directing especial attention to the rôles of Juliet, Marguerite, Mignon, and Senta. During the past season she has sung in concert, attracting the notice of M. Mounet Sully, the noted French tragedian, who selected her as his assistant in an entertainment given under the auspices of the Danish Legation. Miss Golden will make her reappearance at the American Theatre on Oct. 9 as Juliet in a week's engagement of "Romeo and Juliet."

The young prima donna is completely restored to health, and expressed herself as delighted to return to America, her old associates, and her audiences.

INJUNCTION SERVED ON THE STAGE.

Miss Hall Refused to Take the Papers Until Through Singing.

Pauline Hall was served with an injunction while singing at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last evening. The injunction was obtained by Edwin D. Miner on the ground that Miss Hall had broken a contract with him which called for her appearance at Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre during the present week. The injunction will be argued before Judge Truax, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, this morning.

Miss Hall had just sung one verse of a solo, when a man in the orchestra ran down the aisle, and, vaulting the railing, endeavored to reach over the footlights and touch Miss Hall with a package of papers. Miss Hall avoided him, and the papers fell on the stage. For a moment there was considerable commotion, and the process server, Nathaniel Cohen, employed by Howe & Hummel, was escorted out by the ushers. Miss Hall continued her solo, and was recalled three times. The last time she picked up the papers and left the stage. Mr. Hurtig then announced that, although an injunction had been served, Miss Hall would appear this evening. Miss Hall claims that she canceled the engagement with Mr. Miner.

THEATRICAL MAN A BANKRUPT.

Anthony Farrell, Actor and Manager, Takes the Pauper's Oath.

Anthony Farrell, actor and theatrical manager, residing at 311 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,636 and no assets except clothing valued at $40, which is exempt. Mr. Farrell took the pauper's oath that he could not raise the money to pay the court fees, and stated that relatives have agreed to pay the lawyer in the case. Mr. Farrell's liabilities are principally for printing, salaries, and royalties, and were incurred from 1892 to 1897.

Among the creditors for printing and lithographing are W. J. Morgan & Co., Cleveland, $5,600; Charles Jordan & Co., Chicago, $1,000; Grossman & Stafford, Philadelphia, $1,000; Central Show Printing Company, New York, $2,000. He owes $2,753 to twenty-four actors and actresses for salaries, among them being T. J. Meads, Baltimore, $900; Charles A. Callahan, $350; H. J. Kennedy, $69; J. D. Smith, $150; W. J. Cahill, $103; "Jack" McGrath, $80; Minnie Ernst, $60; W. A. Shanley and wife, $140. Mrs. C. R. Gardner of Noroton, Conn., has a claim against him for $2,700 for royalties, which is disputed.

"The Dairy Farm" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—"The Dairy Farm," a new play by Eleanor Merron, the actress, was produced to-night at the Chestnut Street Theatre. The play deals with farm life in Ulster County, New York, half a century ago. The love of a village squire's niece for the nephew of a miserly, revengeful neighbor and their marriage against the squire's wishes form the basis of the play. One of the leading parts is played by the author.

"THE GADFLY" AS A PLAY

Stuart Robson Acts Rivarez at Wallack's Theatre.

NO DISTURBANCE ENSUES

The Play Is a Crude Melodrama—Mrs. Voynich Explains Her Relation to It and to Mr. Robson.

A curious exhibition was given at Wallack's Theatre last evening when a comic actor and humorist of great renown, whose very voice and gait have been helping to drive dull care away for a whole generation, presented himself in a distressingly serious, not to say tragic, rôle.

Mr. Stuart Robson's first performance here of the crude melodrama which Mr. Edward Rose has made, with the lack of respect for masterworks, real or otherwise, which the "adapter" of tradition invariably has shown, out of materials in "The Gadfly," was watched with respectful attention by a large audience, which exhibited no signs of fatigue from first to last. There were two or three bursts of spontaneous and sincere applause, which was very different from the usual perfunctory sort of thing. Everybody waited for the end and staid afterward to hear and applaud the comedian's short and tasteful speech.

He alluded politely to the differences that have arisen between himself and the author of the novel on which his play was based, and declared that the play made by the novelist was quite hopeless, which few who know much about plays written by novelists will doubt. Of himself in tragic guise Mr. Robson remarked that he had not so much been trying to act as to suppress the personal peculiarities so long associated with his acting. He inferred that if he could do that and act too, he would gain new renown as a tragedian. But for his part, he preferred his own line of business, and he announced that he would soon produce a new comedy by Augustus Thomas.

So, it seems, we need look no further for an explanation of Mr. Robson's curious experiment. He desired to show people that his acting was not all a matter of personal peculiarity. Of course, nobody who is competent to judge of acting ever thought it was. He carried his arduous part last night with obvious deficiencies but with the skill, tact, and resource of an actor who knows the technical requirements of his art thoroughly. His personal authority and his keen sense of effect saved the most dangerous passages from becoming ridiculous.

As the emotional young dreamer and lover of Act I., though the most careful employment of the tricks of "make-up" were not sufficient to enable him to look the part, his acting was full of really splendid negative merits. A novice, studying the art of acting, could learn much of value to him from watching such a performance. In the later episodes, as the seared and blighted Rivarez, cynic, lampooner, and conspirator, his task was easier in its pictorial quality, though nobody who has read "The Gadfly" would be satisfied with even the externals of Mr. Robson's portrayal.

He lacks, obviously, the quality as well as the volume of voice required; his play of features could not by any stretching of courtesy be called sufficient. Yet in the lighter passages of irony and banter his demeanor and expression were frequently effective, and where his absolute failure of resource was most apparent, as in the wildly extravagant scene with Gemma the playwright has concocted out of hints in various parts of the novel, and in the despate culminating episode with the Cardinal he was still obviously an artist with a keen understanding of his work.

To the habitual playgoer fond of novelties, therefore, the night was not without its compensations. It is something to be able to boast that one has seen Stuart Robson in a positively tragic part. Yet Mr. Robson's best friends and most cordial admirers will hope that his promised change of bill will be speedy and radical.

The play is just what might have been expected. It confuses the finer motives of the novel, sets probability at naught, and defies consistency. Yet it puts to rather effective theatrical use many of Mrs. Voynich's ideas. When he gets through with it, doubtless Mr. Robson can sell it to some melodramatic actor. Further critical consideration of it, in the present circumstances, is not required.

"The Gadfly" is handsomely and expensively mounted, and a large number of persons are employed in the representation. Few of them are very competent. They recite their parts with scarcely an exception. Miss Burroughs, however, acts the heroine's thankless rôle very well, and a gentleman with the historic theatrical name of Hallam carries his small part with refreshing intelligence. Mr. Hastings as the Cardinal, too, though he lacks the needful distinction of speech and manner, and is always a stiff and ponderous actor, moderates his woe and keeps within the plot.

Rivarez.....Stuart Robson
Monsignore Montanelli.....Ernest Hastings
James Burton.....Homer Granville
Caesare Martini.....Walter Hodges
Professor Fabritzi.....Clifford Leigh
Gatti.....Frank F. Moore
Victor Ricardo.....O. E Hallam
Grassini.....Walton Townsend
Sacioni.....Joseph Redman
Michele.....Aubrey Beattie
Marconi.....Hudson Liston
Gigno.....Fred Cooke
Sandro.....Joseph Winter
Colonel Ferrari.....W. B. Downing
Captain Betoni.....Charles W. Lane
Sergeant of Carbineers.....F. H. Angus
Basttista.....Florence Hanson
Zita.....Gertrude Perry
Kate.....Edna Hickey
Gemma Warren.....Marie Burroughs

Mrs. Voynich Explains Her Position.

Contrary to the rumors that the performance of Mr. Robson's curious play would be enjoined, it proceeded without interruption. The author of the novel on which the play is founded sent to this office yesterday the following statement of her attitude toward Mr. Robson and his business enterprise:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask the favor of a little of your space for the inclosed, and also for an explanation which I am anxious to give to those persons who do me the honor to take an interest in my play, "The Gadfly."

Some unscrupulous person has been circulating a report that the differences between myself and Mr. Stuart Robson have arisen in consequence of my objecting to the deletion of certain passages in my play which, it was feared, would offend religious feeling. I have not until now contradicted either this or any other of the false statements which have been made about my affairs. Imaginary "interviews" with me, containing scraps overheard from private conversations, have appeared in the press, and I therefore take this opportunity to say that the present letter is my first and last statement about this matter.

Last Winter I entered into a contract with Mr. Robson for the production in this country of my play, which I had written some time before. By my special desire the contract contained a clause forbidding any omission, insertion, or alteration in the text without my consent. I knew nothing of the American stage, but was assured that I should find Mr. Robson both a man who would fulfill his contracts and an actor capable of handling a tragedy "with dignity and respect." At his urgent request I came from Europe in the Summer to attend the rehearsals and also to make some technical changes which his London representative had told me were required. On my arrival his New York representatives demanded that I should so revise the play as radically to alter not only form and action, but the motives, conduct, and feelings of the characters, and especially that I should introduce "ginger" into the "love" scenes. Although I was most willing to meet Mr. Robson's wishes in any way which would not involve a loss of self-respect, I positively refused to do anything which would in my opinion cheapen and degrade the play. From that moment began a series of attempts to compel my consent. I was threatened with legal proceedings and refused admission to the rehearsals. It was only by the aid of my solicitors, and not until four days before the opening in Providence that I discovered what play Mr. Robson had been rehearsing and announcing to the public as mine. It is not my play at all, but an adaptation from my novel, so much distorted as to be hardly recognizable.

I cannot allow my name to be associated with an illiterate melodrama, nor can I accept royalties for it, or in any way condone Mr. Robson's conduct. But he has, I understand, incurred much expense in preparations, and I have no desire to injure him, notwithstanding the wrong which he has done to me. Nor do I wish to be drawn into a lawsuit. I have therefore reluctantly consented to allow the production of the adaptation, demanding only a public statement of the truth, the announcement of the play in future as an unauthorized adaptation, and such damages as the solicitors consider just. The inclosed is a copy of the statement signed by Mr. Robson; though an inadequate reparation, it is the only one possible, and I must be content with it.

E. L. VOYNICH.

The inclosure referred to is as follows: "The play 'The Gadfly,' which I am about to produce, is not the play written by Mrs. Voynich, which I contracted with her to produce, and which she came to this country to aid in the production of, but is an adaptation from Mrs. Voynich's novel of the same name, prepared at my request by Edward E. Rose, without her consent, but I have since obtained her consent to the production of such adaptation. "STUART ROBSON.

"Sept. 18, 1899."

MARIE DRESSLER OUT OF THE CAST.

Her Place in "The Man in the Moon" Taken by Lottie Medley.

A disagreement between George W. Lederer and Miss Marie Dressler over her appearance in the skit "Romeo and Juliet," which Mr. Lederer was compelled to cut out very often during the past two weeks in the performance of "The Man in the Moon," at the New York Theatre, because the actress did not feel disposed to go through the part caused the management last Saturday to inform Miss Dressler her services would no longer be required. Her role in the other part of the performance has been taken by Miss Lottie Medley, who made a very favorable impression at her first appearance last night. Miss Medley will continue to act in Miss Dressler's place until the termination of the piece, when she will become identified with the new burlesque.

The début of Miss Marguerite Cornille, who arrived Sunday on the Lucania, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed until to-morrow, as the actress was suffering from nervousness due to the stormy voyage she experienced.

THE EARL OF YARMOUTH SIGNS.

Contracts with Mr. Frohman for a Year—To Appear Next Month.

The Earl of Yarmouth, who came to this city from Newport to confer with Charles Frohman regarding his engagement, finally concluded arrangements with Mr. Frohman yesterday. A contract was entered into for a year at a salary which is said to be rather high for an amateur who is about to plunge into professional theatricals permanently. The Earl will make his first appearance in R. C. Carton's play "Wheels Within Wheels" when it is presented at the Madison Square Theatre early in October.

When seen yesterday the Earl said his object in going on the professional stage was not for any pecuniary purpose, but simply because he was ambitious to become a competent actor. To gain this point he was willing to begin at the bottom of the ladder.

"MY INNOCENT BOY" PRODUCED.

Otis Harlan Appears in a New Play at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 18.—Otis Harlan and his company presented here to-night his new play, "My Innocent Boy," by George R. Sims. It was the first time the play has been produced in this country, and its reception was very gratifying to Mr. Harlan. The company will make a two weeks' tour and will open at the Garrick, in New York, the first week in October.

Mr. Harlan was repeatedly encored, and was called out at the end of the first and second acts. Florence Robinson and Florence Lillian Wyckes, who took the parts respectively of Aunt Eliza and Hypatia, her niece, were also compelled to acknowledge the plaudits of the audience. Joseph Allen as Commodore Smith had a congenial part. Among the others in the cast were Frank Doane, Bert Young, Ada Deaves, and Helen Tuessart.

"A Stranger in a Strange Land."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The new Anglo-American farcical comedy, "A Stranger in a Strange Land," by Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent, had its first presentation at Nixon & Zimmerman's Academy of Music to-night under the direction of W. A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer. The house was crowded and the play was received favorably. The story revolves about the adventures of an American Indian in the land of John Bull, and the situations are novel and funny. The cast includes Cyril Scott, M. A. Kennedy, Walter Hale, James T. Galloway, Walter Clifford, Maud White, Katherine Mulkins, Kate Lester, George Osborne, Jane Corcoran, and Angela McCaull. The play goes from here to the Manhattan Theatre, New York.

THREATENS TO CLOSE DOCKS.

President Hill Says He Will Do So if Seattle Water-front Is Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 18.—A bitter dispute is in progress between President Hill of the Great Northern Railroad and President Mellen of the Northern Pacific over terminal facilities in Seattle.

Mr. Hill, in an interview to-day, threatened to abandon the elevators and docks on the north side of the city, which cost nearly a million dollars, and to go elsewhere if the city allowed the Northern Pacific to close up the water front in the central position where fifteen blocks were secretly purchased last Spring and Summer by Mr. Mellen.

This property lies midway between Mr. Hill's elevators and wharfs, and, according to him, Mr. Mellen is in a position to cut his property in two. Mr. Hill's agents here are trying through public meetings to prevent the vacation of the street.

$1,000 FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Chickasaw Lawmakers Propose to Raise the Fee to That Sum.

PERRY, O. T. Sept. 18.—A telephone message from Tishomingo, I. T., states that the Chickasaw lawmakers are at work in earnest, and that something of a sensation was sprung in the House by the introduction of a bill proposing to raise the price of Chickasaw marriage licenses fom $50 to $1,000. Such a bill was before the Legislature last Winter and was defeated, but the bill proposed to raise the license to $500, instead of $1,000.

On account of the Daws Commission's refusal to enroll intermarried citizens unless married under the Chickasaw laws, many couples have secured Chickasaw licenses and have been remarried under the Chickasaw law, so that both husband and wife might be enrolled as citizens and entitled to allotment, instead of the citizen by blood only. So many marriages of this sort have been made within the past few weeks that some of the legislators will endeavor to raise the license to $1,000 and shut off these intermarried citizens not married under the Chickasaw law from their share in the allotment of lands.

45 Miles on Horseback through Cuba

Miss Frances Drake writes:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 26, 1899.

Major Geo. C. Crager,
War Dept., Havana, Cuba.

Dear Major—I have just returned from a 45-mile spin on the new horse, and he rides like a rocking-chair; I tired out a Captain and two Lieutenants. This is a much rougher trip than I anticipated, but I can stand it provided you send me the case of **Johann Hoff's** Malt you have. I can't do without it. I carry a bottle of it in my saddle bag, and the officers have begged most of mine from me. Leave for Kingston to-morrow. Send box to Myrtle Bank Hotel. Yours, cordially,

Frances Drake

DR. R. D. FAIREX, of New Orleans, writes: "I find Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to act as a stimulant as well as a tonic. The patient gains flesh and strength from its administration."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

One thing is to be remembered by all sensible men as to the excitement that swept over Wall Street yesterday. It was due wholly to speculation and was confined almost wholly to speculators.

There is nothing in the condition of the general business of the country or in the condition of its financial institutions to warrant any disturbance whatever. There is not even in the condition of the properties chiefly affected by the fall of prices on the Exchange anything to warrant such a violent and sudden drop. No one supposes for an instant that these properties have lost in value or in earning capacity since Saturday night the amount indicated by the fall in the quotations of their shares. Any prudent investor who would have bought them last week for the return that he thought he could get from them would not hesitate to buy them to-day for the same reason. The men who are excited about them and tumbled over each other to sell them yesterday are mostly men who have bet heavily—or heavily in proportion to their means—that the prices would not fall, and have borrowed the money to bet with.

Of course, there are elements in the general situation that would tend to make sound-minded and conservative men prudent in the risks they take just at present. The bank reserves have been drawn down pretty low by the demands of the other sections of the country for money, as is very apt to be the case at this season. The possibility of war between England and the Transvaal has made the London market nervous, and, as was explained by our financial dispatches yesterday morning, the nervousness is not without reason, because the stock of gold, on which the operations of London so closely depend, is short. There has been in our own country a good deal of rather reckless speculation in connection with the formation of industrial and trading combinations, some of which have been greatly overcapitalized. But these things have not come upon us suddenly and without warning, nor have the really influential financiers failed to take note of their approach and to make all reasonable preparation for them. Keeping these facts in mind, there is no occasion for sensible men to worry over the excitement in Wall Street.

JOHN MORLEY ON THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. JOHN MORLEY'S speech at Arbroath, like Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON'S open letter to Lord SALISBURY, upon which we have already commented, is one of the utterances which are worth reproducing, and worth pondering, they are so far above the plane of political discussion which seeks a cheap or temporary party advantage. Mr. HARRISON is a private citizen. Mr. MORLEY is a member of Parliament, and has been a Cabinet Minister. But he has this in common with the unofficial remonstrant, that he looks through

All human dealings in a learned spirit.

He is an example and an admirable example of the "scholar in politics." And one of the chief advantages of scholarship in politics is that the man who really possesses it has a measure and a standard not otherwise to be attained. He is able to view present and pressing and even burning questions as if they were remote and impersonal. He is able to keep his head when less instructed men begin to lose their heads. And if he have sense as well as learning he is able to forecast the judgment of time and of the world, to anticipate the verdict of the future. All men recognize afterward that such men were in the right at the time, and that their counsel should have been taken at the time. No Englishman now denies that BURKE, preëminently the scholar in politics of a century and a quarter ago, was in the right when he urged "conciliation with America" and begged of Parliament not to press disputable and irritating claims, nor to urge its right to employ irritating powers. Everybody knows now that it would have been better for England to have taken his advice than to submit to the perverse obstinacy of a pig-headed monarch. And when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN flaunts the red rag of "suzerainty" or of "paramountcy" in the face of the "bull-god" of Pretoria the biographer of BURKE is within his rights in calling him to account. He is trying to render the same service to his country that BURKE tried to render at the outbreak of the American war.

The main point, perhaps, of Mr. MORLEY'S interesting speech is that apart from the illegality and apart from the iniquity of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S procedures, they are in the highest degree unstatesmanlike. "Sir," said BURKE once, upon the Irish question, "it is proper to inform you that our measures must be healing." Even if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S procedures in relation to the Transvaal could be defended upon grounds of ethics or of public law, they would remain indefensible upon the score of politics. Nothing could be more impolitic in the larger sense in which politics becomes statesmanship than needlessly to irritate a people whose good-will is of the very highest national and "imperial" importance. Because, unless the Boers are absolutely to be exterminated there must be a modus vivendi established which will enable them and the British to live together in tranquillity. The alternative of extermination is really spoken of as practicable by some of the more truculent of the British jingoes. A Scottish "Conservative" paper said, a day or two only before Mr. MORLEY addressed his Scottish constituency, "We believe that excision and cauterization only will effect a permanent cure." But apart from the revolting savagery of such a proposition concerning a people whose chief fault is that they are in the possession of a country coveted by British adventurers, and by a proverbially soulless but also enormously powerful British chartered corporation, extermination would be difficult, expensive, and tedious. In fact, the two races must continue to live side by side, and the practical question is whether a war which every Boer in the Transvaal believes to be, upon the part of the invader, a wicked war, which many Englishmen of light and leading agree with him in so believing, and which will arouse and prolong the resentment of every man of Dutch or Huguenot descent in South Africa as long as such descendants remain, shall nevertheless be ruthlessly waged.

There is really but one side to this question, even from the point of view of British "imperial interests." The "Pax Britannica" must prevail in South Africa as it now prevails in North Africa, in Canada, in India, in Australia. It cannot prevail as long as large communities of brave and pious men, of European race, believe that they have been wronged and outraged. It behooves all Englishmen who are able to see and judge with calmness to take their part with Mr. MORLEY and Mr. HARRISON to avert from their country the injury as well as the disgrace with which it is threatened, to see to it that the bitter British gibe shall not be justified which sets forth that the British Government is degenerating into "government by the Stock Exchange."

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

It should be an encouraging sign for the members of the Citizens' Union that the Republican organs have resumed their attacks upon the organization. The only danger the Union has lately incurred was the possibility that it might yield to the delusive propositions of Mr. QUIGG and Mr. PLATT with regard to a combination by agreement. That is now pretty well disposed of. The action in the Nineteenth District has shown that there can be no combination that would be profitable to the peculiar schemes of the Republican machine. Mr. PLATT ought to begin to realize that it is true, as was said of him by Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS in the old days when he and Mr. BLISS had fallen out and the truth came by its own, that Mr. PLATT'S character is such that honest men cannot work with him. Mr. BLISS put it even stronger, but the milder statement will serve to explain the present situation, so far as the Citizens' Union is concerned.

The essential principle of the Citizens' Union is that in all its work it will regard the interests and rights of the city above the interests of any National party to which its members may belong. Necessarily it must require of any candidate to which it pledges its support honest adherence to that principle. But it is next to impossible that the candidates of the Republican machine, or any candidates that it would support, would give such a pledge or keep it if they did. The case of Mr. MAZET is in point. He was asked plainly whether, in the case of a bill giving public franchises to a private corporation, contrary to the principle adopted by the Citizens' Union, the bill having been made a caucus measure by the Republican Party, he would disobey the caucus mandate and oppose the bill, and with a frankness that does him credit he replied in effect that he would feel bound by the action of the caucus. Obviously, he cannot be a candidate of the Union.

The Republicans make a great deal of their hostility to Tammany. They insist that they are entitled to the support of all the anti-Tammany voters in the city. But in the matter of putting the interests of their party above the rights and interests of the city, they are just as bad as Tammany. Until they are ready to stand upon the platform of the Citizens' Union in this vital matter, they cannot expect to be able to make any terms with it. It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of principle, and as the principle is one of prime and lasting importance, it must be fought out to the end.

CROKER VERSUS MOSS.

Mr. CROKER continues his savage attacks on the counsel of the Mazet committee. It does not advance his own reputation in the community particularly, and if Mr. Moss were in private station the attacks probably would not do him much harm. If he had a clear conscience, he could, under those circumstances, afford to ignore them. At present he cannot.

Mr. MOSS is engaged in investigating offenses against the city. He is more prominent in the work than the committee by whom he is employed. To all practical intents he is the committee. It is a grave matter for him to have his good faith denied. The charges made against him by Mr. CROKER are of a nature to destroy confidence in him. Those relating to his legal practice are not so significant, and even those as to his conduct in the Police Commission may be explained. But what he must dispose of, and dispose of completely, is the charge that he is sparing the men of his own party in this investigation and devoting all his energies to discrediting the men of Mr. CROKER'S party.

It will not do merely to deny this charge. It will not do simply to argue about it. It must be disproved by action. Up to the present moment it is unfortunately too well sustained by appearances. Mr. Moss has not shown that any one in the Democratic Party was directly concerned in the inception of the Ramapo scheme, or in promoting it in the Legislature, or at any stage of its strange career until the contract was presented to the city authorities. On the other hand, it is perfectly well known to Mr. Moss, as it is to his committee, that the prominent persons connected with the scheme have been not only Republicans, but very near the boss of the Republican Party in this city and State. Has he tried to get at all the truth as to these men? Clearly not. He has treated them with the utmost tenderness. He has reserved all his fierceness for the men of the opposite camp. Whenever a trail leading to the Platt contingent has become—we will not say hot, but—a little warm, he has dropped it.

Mr. Moss can disarm Mr. CROKER by dealing as severely with one set of men in this business as with the other. Will he do it?

ALGER RESTS.

A few weeks ago the country at large was inexpressibly gratified by the resignation of Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER from the Cabinet. Even so insensitive a man as Gen. ALGER must have been impressed with the unanimity with which his withdrawal from public life was applauded.

We are sure that few persons, however thoroughly convinced of his unfitness for the office to which the President had inscrutably invited him, cherished any desire to think of him otherwise than gratefully for his tardy compliance with the demands of outraged public opinion and judgment. And all lingering bitterness may well be effaced by the announcement that Mr. ALGER has abandoned any intention of breaking into public life again as a Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan.

Mr. ALGER'S resignation as Secretary of War was occasion for National satisfaction. It was reluctant, because Mr. ALGER enjoys official prominence, even if he entirely lacks fitness for it. His abandonment of the Senatorial fight in Michigan is not made in deference to public opinion out of that State, but to the discovery that Senator MCMILLAN is too strong in the affections of the politicians of his party to be beaten by Gen. ALGER and Gov. PINGREE combined. The decision of the ex-Secretary to decline a combat with MCMILLAN was made on the very day appointed for a conference of Pingree and Alger partisans.

All this may have been foreseen at Washington, when Mr. ALGER was informed that he could render his party the greatest service by retiring from office. The War Department is in better hands than it was, "the Administration lives," and Michigan will revive while Mr. ALGER leaves the firing line and seeks that complete rest that his delicate health requires and that a grateful people will never begrudge or disturb.

WATTERSON'S WARNING.

Mr. HENRY WATTERSON has been for so many years so prominent and so influential a figure in the Democratic Party, has been so accustomed to giving the step to those who marched to the polls inspired by his formulation of Democratic principles and purposes, that the latest appeal made by him to his former brethren in political faith ought to exert something of the old influence that his utterances were wont to produce among Democrats.

We say "former brethren" advisedly, bearing in mind that Mr. WATTERSON, who has in part prepared Democratic platforms upon which his party was victorious, is now a reluctant private in the ranks in Kentucky, trying to keep step with the Goebel faction, and making a very unmilitary failure of it, having no heart in the campaign, evidently caring little for candidate and less for platform, and everything for that organization with which, on acceptance of his advice, the party may yet deserve to achieve victories not absolutely beyond Mr. WATTERSON'S prophetic vision.

There is no loss of the old Watterson vigor in the warning that "extremism and vociferation are by no means evidences of self-confidence." It is with superb contempt that he brushes boisterous noise and buncombe thunder aside as "signs of moral cowardice." What is most needed by the Democratic Party is patience, discretion, moderation. It will not do to set up the Chicago platform as an infallible document that must be sacred for all time. He does not find that there is any such reverence for the platforms of 1876, 1884, or 1892—all of which were sufficiently Democratic effectively to unite the Democratic Party. Nor will it do for Democrats to rely upon a fight against trusts. Shout as loud as Democrats may, he asserts, and as we have recently suggested, "the Republicans can cry as loud and as long against the trusts as we can. And they will, too."

It is not upon domestic issues, in Mr. WATTERSON'S opinion, that the Democrats may hope to win, nor by setting themselves up against the war in the Philippines "and to go on a wild-goose chase after such phantoms as 'imperialism.'" He believes that "we have done expanded," as another eminent Democrat has admitted, and he would make the best and the most of it. Recalling the fatal Democratic declaration, in 1864, that the war for the Union was a failure, and the crushing defeat of MCCLELLAN that followed, he appeals to Democrats to insist that the Philippine war shall be prosecuted with vigor. Out of his store of platform ideas he suggests this outline:

> Give us a statesman in the White House. Give us a soldier in the Philippines. No more beef scandals. No more Eagan scandals. No more Carter scandals. No more suppression of information which the people have a right to know. No more lollypops of piety and patriotism. But a vigorous, manly policy until the majesty of the Republic is established, and then a wise policy of Democratic government on Jeffersonian lines at home and abroad.

Mr. WATTERSON is quite out of patience with the idea of abandoning our newly acquired possessions. To reject expansion seems to him antagonistic to JEFFERSON and JACKSON, both "apostles of National expansion." And he cannot see why, fifty, sixty, or eighty years of time should make any difference in the soundness of an idea that to him seems like an indication of manifest destiny.

Can the Democrats ignore this stimulating advice? Can they unite in support of the ideas and purposes urged by Mr. WATTERSON with so much vigor as to reveal the hope with which he utters them? Or will they prefer to take the chance of rejecting his advice and accepting the alternative that he offers with the confidence of an inspired prophet?

No party ever threw itself across the pathway of its country's greatness and glory and lived to tell the tale, and no party ever can, or will, or ought.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the queer little "apologia pro vita sua" which ex-Speaker REED has addressed to the Republicans of the First Maine District, he uses a nautical metaphor sure to pass uncriticised by the average landsman—indeed, it has done so unnumbered thousands of times already—but likely to excite uneasy questionings in a region where old sailors with lots of leisure on their hands are as plenty as they are in the vicinity of Portland. "I have never," wrote Mr. REED, "trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or ever flown a doubtful flag." That is pleasing to the ear, and nobody will deny, or even doubt, the claim to courage and honesty it was intended to express, but does it really, to a person practically familiar with flag flying and sail trimming, make any such claim? To justify his figure, Mr. REED would have to demonstrate that all who fly doubtful flags or trim their sails to catch the passing breeze are poor creatures, or wicked ones, as the case may be. The facts are against him. In every navy it always has been, and still is, considered a perfectly legitimate, if not particularly commendable, stratagem to facilitate approach to an enemy by hoisting his own or a neutral flag, and this form of deception was practiced, it will be remembered, by one of our commanders no longer ago than last year without exciting any official reprehension and very little of other kinds. As for the trimming of sails, the Captain with any sails to trim who didn't do it constantly and skillfully, and with most careful regard for the direction of every breeze that passed, would be unfit to navigate anything more important than an ox cart. If Mr. REED will study into the origin of the word "trimmer," in the derogatory sense, he will discover that it has no reference to the handling of sails. The essay written on the subject long ago by Lord HALIFAX, a notable and proudly self-confessed "Trimmer," would be sure to interest him.

—No incident of the victory won by Admiral DEWEY in Manila Bay has been the subject of more frequent or excited discussion than the breakfast which intervened between the first and the second attack on the Spanish fleet. That famous meal seems threatened with eclipse as a provoker of debate by another Dewey breakfast, planned on this side of the world and originally intended to be as peaceful as the first one was warlike. It's a great pity that the Claremont function has already led to a conflict little less fierce than that which raged before and after its predecessor, but perhaps it couldn't be avoided, perhaps it is the Admiral's fate that whenever public attention is called to his matutinal confessions of likeness to ordinary humanity, there shall immediately be heard the sound of battle. Support for such a theory is at hand in lamentably large quantities, and if the managers of the coming festivities are wise they will at once decide to drop the breakfast from their programme. Several other good reasons for adopting this course have been presented in the local columns of this paper and elsewhere, but this one will surely have the desired effect. It is absurd for mortals to struggle with destiny—absurd, that is, except when the struggle provides material for tragedy. And we gravely doubt if the Claremont breakfast can bring forth anything better than a particularly tiresome farce.

—It is our sad duty to record that certain remarks recently made in this column on the subject of public and private schools are condemned by The Indianapolis News as wrong in theory and unsupported by fact. Our grief is much assuaged, however, by the circumstance that The News solemnly states, as sufficient excuse for the private school's existence, that it supplies the demand for specialized education, and as solemnly admits that "the public schools, so far as they provide the elementary instruction requisite in all walks of life, should be for rich and poor alike." This is very comforting, since we took especial pains to exclude from the field of our criticism every private school that serves an end which the public schools do not and should not strive to attain, and explicitly limited the task of the public schools exactly as does The News. This being the case, we are at an utter loss to know wherein lies the difference of opinion between ourselves and our antagonist. He says, in effect, "You are wrong, because what you say is obviously correct," and surely there is no cause for worriment in a statement like that. Perhaps The News will now give us its views in regard to the very large number of private schools that cannot honestly, and as a matter of fact do not, lay claim to differentiation from the public schools in any respect except the superior wealth and refinement of their pupils; perhaps it will discuss the effect on the number and quality of the public schools that would be produced by the awakening once more of a keen personal interest in them on the part of the parents who at present do nothing more than pay a reluctant tax for their support. Really these things would be more profitable than the use of ingenuity and space in trying to confuse THE TIMES by throwing at it its own arguments.

—If there is nothing more in the offense of Private LAWRENCE HOON than appears in the brief dispatches from Manila—that is, if he has been condemned to dishonorable discharge and a year's imprisonment for addressing an eminently proper and commendable request to Gen. OTIS directly instead of through the regularly appointed channels, then President MCKINLEY may well intervene in the man's behalf. If, at the same time, the President takes occasion to inform Gen. OTIS, in the most delicate terms, that, while the niceties of military routine are excellent things in their way and place, but that slight violations of it, if made with good intention and through ignorance, should be dealt with more leniently, why, that will be well, too, and it may lead to such an alteration in the General's methods of work and discipline as will at once free him from a lot of adverse criticism and render him more useful to the country. But while Private HOON'S case, as now defined, suggests the instant exercise of Executive leniency, the cases of the men who have been convicted—with justice, it may safely be assumed—of heinous crimes against the native population stand on an entirely different footing, and loudly call for a display of the swiftest and sternest severity. The American soldier from whom the honor of Filipino women is not safe is a traitor to his country as well as an ordinary criminal, and his immediate execution in the most ignominious way that can be devised will serve National ends no less than moral ones.

—What is an "end-seat hog"? One of our correspondents uses the term, apparently, to signify the man who seats himself at the right-hand side of an open street car and maintains his position when others enter the car. Is that necessarily a sign of hoggishness? Of course the later comers are inconvenienced by his procedure, but would they not be as much troubled if he moved over for them then, and afterward had to crowd his way out past their knees? It's first come, first go, as a general rule.

PERRY BELMONT MISQUOTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon my return to New York, following an absence of a fortnight, my attention was called to the publication of an alleged interview of my brother, the Hon. Perry Belmont, purporting to have been given by him to a reporter on Sept. 6 in London, on the eve of a professed departure for the United States, and in which he was quoted as saying that "the country is sick of the jellyfish imperialism of President McKinley," and that, "with Mr. William J. Bryan's middle-of-the-road policy, it is difficult to prophesy anything but a sweeping majority for Mr. Bryan next election."

The extravagant expressions used were so contrary to his customary conservatism and so at variance with his independence and the consistency of his political views—moreover, he was not sailing, according to my best information—that I cabled to him asking whether the interview was genuine. His reply confirms your positive denial by cable this morning. He authorizes me in this cable to say that he has not seen any reporters since his departure from America, and he declares that he has nothing to add to or change in the views expressed on the eve of his sailing for Europe June 17, which were then used by The Associated Press, and in which interview he affirmed that:

"If such a severe test should be made as a choice between the Constitution and the Philippines, Democrats would, in my opinion, let the Philippines go. But no such test is likely or necessary. If Congress is not to assemble before the usual time, there will not be National politics during the next six months for those outside the Administration circle. The management of our new islands, including taxation and expenditure, is now treated at Washington as purely an executive affair. The President should satisfactorily punish Aguinaldo and his followers for their assault early last February on our army at Manila. When that has been accomplished, and Congress has assembled, there will be real problems growing out of expansion that will press for solution."

So much has been published and said in our name of late wholly foreign to our own political creed and that of our father, whose opinions in his day Democrats respected and refer to to-day in unmistakable terms of approval, and which we profess to hold and alone to represent, that I take this occasion to repudiate for both of us once and for all any affiliation with the demagogy and Populism which are now trying to rule and did rule our party in 1896.

AUGUST BELMONT.

New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

COSTLY TO DIE IN PARIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Unsafe to Die in Paris," you publish the letter of a correspondent, who says that when he was in France he was "disgusted on hearing that if any stranger died in Paris the landlord had a claim therefrom for damages to the property."

I not only heard this, but unexpectedly found it to be true when I was in Paris. At the same hotel with me was an American gentleman, accompanied by his father, the latter being in feeble health. One night the father suddenly died from a heart attack. There was nothing contagious or infectious about the case. Nevertheless the officials, who came in their uniforms, accompanied by secretaries, insisted on fumigation, for which a large sum was demanded and paid. Then came the undertakers, and you should have seen their bill! It was nearly a yard long, with about a hundred items. Of course, there is so much red tape in France and so many Government monopolies and taxes that it greatly adds to the expense. But then, to cap the climax, came the outrageous and exorbitant demands of the landlord, who insisted on being paid for new furniture, new carpet, new wallpaper, as well as a solatium for his excitement and distress and the possible injury to his business, which was nil. The consequence was that my friend had to pay over $1,000 before he was allowed to leave the country with the corpse of his father.

So you see that it is a rather expensive business to be found dead in France, and, although it is said that good Americans expect to go to Paris when they die, it would be much better for their heirs if they "shuffle off the mortal coil" here rather than on the other side of the water.

GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE CAR LINE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Seventh Avenue division of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad was chartered to run from Central Park to Park Place and Broadway. Nevertheless, the company has not run its cars below Canal Street for years, but it gave transfers over the Eighth Avenue line. Recently these transfers have been discontinued, which forces the public, in order to avoid paying two fares, to either walk to Canal Street or take transfers on the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, or Thirty-fourth Street lines and then walk to their destination, or to patronize a Sixth or Eighth Avenue car and walk from avenue to avenue.

During pleasant weather such walks may not be altogether opposed by those who are strong and vigorous, and not in a hurry, but nevertheless it is a public outrage which ought not to be tolerated by the municipal authorities. The accommodations on this avenue are bad enough under the most favorable circumstances. The cars are old, dirty, and ramshackle, of the primitive type, and run at a snail pace only about every ten or fifteen minutes. The company, however, claims to run under six minutes headway, but it would claim the whole solar system if it had the chance, and collect tolls on applicants to the gates of St. Peter for an admission into the Kingdom of Heaven.

This whole avenue is in a condition of innocuous desuetude for the want of modern transportation. Sixth and Eighth Avenues, with their electrical cars, have been fattening off of Seventh Avenue through failure of the Metropolitan Company to keep its promise to furnish an electrical through line of cars. It is now more than two years since this promise was made, and the property owners signed the Metropolitan's papers giving the privilege of changing its motive power. Yet not a single movement has been made toward it.

This avenue is wider than either Sixth or Eighth Avenue, and, being located in the midst of a dense population, possesses all the natural advantages for a desirable business thoroughfare. Furthermore, property has not attained a value beyond the realm of speculation. Besides, extensive improvements are being made at Twenty-first Street, Thirty-seventh Street, and Fifty-fifth Street, and others contemplated, but the railroad and pavement are a standing menace to the investor.

The charter for this railroad was formed upon the city in 1804 by the Legislature through fraud and corruption over the Governor's veto; its provisions are practically unlimited. This franchise to-day is worth at a minimum $10,000,000. Therefore, if the company is violating its charter agreement by not running cars below Canal Street there should be no compunction on the part of officials in bringing an action to recover. But if, on the other hand, the company's title remains good, the gift of this vast interest by the city should appeal to the consciences of the management and force the company to adopt fair play and common decency by giving the property owners and residents tributary to the avenue an electrical line of cars from Fifty-ninth Street to Park Place without further delay.

The line that is wanted is on Seventh Avenue, through Greenwich Avenue, down Sixth Avenue, Carmine and Varick Streets, along Canal to West Broadway, and thence Park Place to Broadway. Such a line would make as good a paying investment as any of the other lines now owned by the company.

This matter should be of interest to the Aldermen of the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts, particularly if they are looking for re-election. However, it will be necessary for them to show some interest in this matter before they ask for votes, otherwise not one of the present members will be able to command a Seventh Avenue vote. The people are tired of being misrepresented by dummies, who take no interest in their affairs, and whose words before election are worthless after they are elected.

PROPERTY OWNER.

New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

MORLEY ON THE TRANSVAAL.

Extracts from John Morley's Speech at Arbroath, Scotland, Sept. 5.

From The London Standard, Sept. 6.

* * * "I am told that I am going beyond my duty or even my rights in addressing you; that the situation is so critical that nothing but silence is the proper attitude for anybody who addresses a British audience. Yes, but two must play at silence, ['Hear, hear!'] and when the air is filled with the clamor of those who ought to be steadying public opinion instead of inciting it to new impatience and new excitement, I think, after all, that the very humblest of members of Parliament may be considered free to address his constituents; nay, I would say more, not only free, but this is one of the moments when it is his bounden duty ['Hear, hear!' and cheers] and his highest responsibility to examine with those who sent him to Parliament what the conditions are in which the country now finds itself ['Hear, hear!' and cheers.] I am quite alive to my responsibilities. I do not put them any higher than this, that I happen to be the member for the Montrose Burghs, ['Hear, hear!' and cheers,] and I submit to you that it is one's duty, when one sees the fiend of war sailing slowly upon his black expanded wings across our horizon, to tell his constituents what he thinks of such a situation, ['Hear, hear!' and cheers,] because you all know, the moment the first shot is fired, whether by accident or by design, then all the origins, the first contentions, are forgotten; the whole business is involved in passion and prejudice and the thirst for mastery, and truth and justice are overwhelmed in what the poet describes as 'the floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire.' I want us first to consider what is the situation. I want us to consider it before the newsboys are shouting in the streets cries of 'Brilliant victory and enormous slaughter.' ['Hear, hear!'] I want us to consider not—as some of our instructors in the press and elsewhere do—in the humor of the rabid dog, but as responsible and rational citizens of the most powerful State in the world. ['Hear, hear!' and cheers.] * * *

"Now, suppose you have a war, and suppose that you are successful in that war. As Swift said a good many years ago, 'I have never heard that ten men armed to the teeth were not a match for a man in his shirt.' [Laughter.] I assume military success. In order that you may set the two policies side by side, in order that you may judge, suppose you have—as was rather ominously foreshadowed by an important man a month ago—torn up the connection that sey-cures our relations to the South African Republic, and suppose you have incorporated the Transvaal as a British province, what will you have done? You will, in the process, have divided the Dutch and the English in the Cape Colony. What has been the supreme care both of South African statesmen and British statesmen? Their supreme care has been to unite those two sections—an object in which great progress has been made. [Cheers.] Suppose, therefore, that the ten armed men crumple up the man in the shirt. That is the first thing in that process. You will have sown the seeds of division between the Dutch and the English in Cape Colony. Second, you will have turned the Orange Free State—which is now very good friends with us—into an enemy. Thirdly, by the conflict between the two races of the whites, the English and the Dutch—the British and the Dutch [laughter and cheers]—you will have—indeed, some say you already have—stirred up a spirit of restlessness among the native population of South Africa; and, considering their vast superiority in numbers and the horrors of war between the white races and these Kafirs, you cannot exaggerate the mischief of such a proceeding as that. These are the three things.

THE OUTCOME OF WAR.

"What will you do then? You have won your battle. You will set up, you will make the Transvaal Republic a Crown colony; and for a long time after your war it will have to be held by force, and everywhere in the circumscription or district outside the Rand, where the gold is, you will set up a sort of loyalist Ulster. Everywhere outside of that you will find your Government and your authority saturated with the spirit of disaffection. * * * My maxim would be this in these difficulties, perplexities—that they are difficulties I am the last to deny or to underrate—my watchword all through is 'Patience, patience, patience.' ['Hear! Hear!' and cheers.] We were told the other day that the sands in the hour glass were running down. [Cheers.] I would not have an hour glass yet. ['Hear! Hear!' laughter, and cheers.] I would have the good, steady, old-fashioned, eight-day clock. [Cheers and laughter.] If they have not got one at the Colonial Office there is one at the Foreign Office. [Loud cheers and laughter.] All their remonstrances with the Turk were done by the eight-day clock. [Cheers.] I do not believe in going into negotiations and sitting down at a table with a sand-glass here and loaded revolvers strewed all about the table. [Laughter and cheers.] * * *

"How did the Government of the South African Republic behave at that moment—after the Jameson raid? I was turning over an old Blue Book—only, after all, three years old—the other day, and this is the kind of language which was used about the conduct of the South African Republic at that moment. This is what Sir Hercules Robinson, who was then the High Commissioner, said of the conduct of the Government of the South African Republic then: 'I take this early opportunity of testifying in the strongest manner to the moderation and forbearance—the great moderation and forbearance—of the Government of the South African Republic, under exceptionally trying circumstances.' That was only three years ago. Well, then the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, wrote this: 'President Krüger's magnanimity, if he were to hand over the prisoners, would be very highly appreciated by me.' In another passage he says, writing to President Krüger: 'I, myself, have always felt confidence in your magnanimity and your honor. You may rest confident that I will strictly uphold all the obligations of the London convention of 1884.' Considering the feeling that has been raised against the Government of the South African Republic, I venture to recall that to you, and I venture to say this: that in this difficult moment—difficult for these Dutchmen as well as for us—I should like, when I think of all that has been said about magnanimity and forbearance, to pay them back in their own coin. [Cheers.] * * *

SUZERAINTY AND PARAMOUNTCY.

"And this brings me to the word suzerainty, of which I am sure you have heard perhaps enough. It is said we have a suzerainty over the South African Republic. Sir Alfred Milner said there is nothing in this controversy as to whether we have a suzerainty or not—nothing material. It is an etymological point, not a political point. My own view of suzerainty is that it is a word which nobody, of course, can define, but it has got a flavor of sovereignty in it, and yet it is not sovereignty; and that the Boers hate the word, because it has got that flavor in it, and the war party in the Cape and in other places like the word, because they hope to impart into it something or another which may enable them under a mask of sovereignty to do things which, I think, they had better not do. Though it is only a matter of a word, many of you must know that some of the bloodiest and most obstinate struggles in the history of mankind have been struggles about words. Blood has been shed, tracts of the surface of the globe have been laid waste, fierce and unquenchable hates between race and race have been kindled by quarrels about words, even about diphthongs. Therefore, do not let us believe that, because, as the High Commissioner says, it is a mere matter of a word, that it is not a very dangerous point. Will you listen—extracts are very disagreeable at a large meeting of this kind—to the words of the Lord Chief Justice of England, when he was trying the raiders in the Summer of 1896? Now, this is what he said: These raiders—recollect what they were tried for. They were tried for making a war from within the Queen's dominions upon the dominions of a friendly State. ['Hear, hear!' and cheers.] Now what did the Lord Chief Justice say? 'The position of the South African Republic is determined by the two conventions of 1881 and 1884. The result is that under these conventions the Queen's Government recognizes the complete independence and autonomy of the South African Republic, subject only to the restrictions of the convention of 1884, to the effect that the South African Republic should have no power to come into any treaties without this country's consent.' As regards one or two minor States, as to the Orange Free State, that is the definition of the highest authority you can have of the status of the South African Republic. * * * What can the Colonial Secretary mean by talking of the relation between a paramount and a subordinate State? Let us get out of international law. What language can be more needless, irritating, and provocative, more inconsistent with the language used by all his predecessors, and by nobody more clearly and emphatically than by himself, than the language he is now beginning to use?

"'What did Mr. Chamberlain say in 1896? 'As regards the internal affairs of the republic, I may observe that, independently of the rights of intervention, or particularly matters arising out of the convention of 1884, Great Britain is justified in the interests of South Africa as a whole'—quite true—'as well as the peace and stability of the South African Republic.' Justified in what? 'In tendering this friendly counsel as regards the new comers, who are mostly British subjects.' Friendly counsel? Sending 50,000 troops? There is something more there than friendly counsel. I submit to you that language of this kind expressly excludes all claim as a paramount power to insist by force upon any reforms which are not fairly reserved by the convention. The only claim is the right of friendly counsel in the state of the South African Republic, and not the sovereign right of a paramount power. * * * I dread catch-words. Let us deal with the catch-word. What do you mean by paramountcy? Do you mean that Great Britain is free to dictate to the South African Republic—I do not say to argue about negotiations—what her franchise shall be, to insist on having our own way about her judiciary, about her municipal government, and all the rest of the attributes of a stable community? Is that what you mean? If you do mean that it leads to a very remarkable conclusion, and it is this—that Great Britain is not paramount in a single one of her self-governing colonies, because in not one of these great self-governing colonies, in Australia, in South Africa, would any British statesman dream of going and saying, 'I represent the paramount power, and I tell you that your franchise shall be so and so, and your municipal franchise so and so, and your jury law and your press law.' You would have the empire shattered in a month. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

RELATIONS OF BRITISH AND DUTCH.

"The British and the Dutch have got to live together in South Africa. Fuse them. Do not say to one race, 'You are to be at the top, and the other shall be at the bottom.' No. Let there be fusion, not paramountcy. Are you going to fight them for paramcuntcy, when you know, apart from its guilt, it can only lead to new burdens and new responsibilities and new difficulties? * * * A war of that kind will not be a war with honor, it will be a war with deep dishonor. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] And what a mockery will such a war make of all the professions that have been made, emphatically and in capital letters, within the last few months especially, upon behalf of peace! What a farce—what a hypocritical farce—to send your important representatives to The Hague to try whether something cannot be done to introduce better principles into the relations between States! What a farce, what an example for this country, which has hitherto vaunted and boasted—and justly boasted—that it is in the front of great moral, pacific, and progressive causes! What an example for us to set to the armed camps and the scheming Chancelleries of Continental Europe! What a shadow cast upon the reign of the Queen! Yes, empire they say—empire. Yes. But we do not want a pirate empire. [Cheers.] Let us be sure, to borrow Mr. Chamberlain's figure, that when the sand runs 'lows in the little hour-glass, which is the measure of the life of a man, we, at all events, shall be able to think that we have been in this constituency stanch and true to those principles of good faith and national honor and solidity and sober judgment which have won for Britain her true glory and her most abiding renown, and in this wanton mischief, and in this grievous discredit which some are now trying to rule and did rule our party in 1896, neither part nor lot shall be yours or mine." [Loud cheers.]

NUGGETS.

Dunned with a Purpose.

Debtor—Don't be so anxious to collect this bill. I'm not going to run away.

Creditor—But I am.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

With Emphasis.

Yeast—What is that blue streak in the air?

Crimsonbeak—Oh, that's the Colonel talking to the man in the gas office over the wireless telegraph.—Yonkers Statesman.

High Standard.

Son—I hope, Governor, that when I attain to your years, I'll know more than you do.

Father—I'll go you one better, my dear boy, and hope that when you reach my age you'll know as much as you think you know now.—Boston Courier.

The Caddie's Faux Pas.

"You can't imagine how shocked I was to discover that my caddie smoked cigarettes!"

"The little rascal!"

"Yes, the Scotch almost invariably smoke a pipe, you know."—Detroit Journal.

Taking No Chances.

"Come, please accommodate me. I'll give you my word that you shall be paid back in full within a week. You know I'm as honest as the day is long, don't you?"

"Well, yes, I've heard you were, but the days are growing short very fast now."—Chicago Times-Herald.

HE MERELY DIDN'T THINK.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Used to let his poor old mother go and
carry in the wood,
She was just a packhorse fer him, but he
never understood;
Never thought of bringin' water from the
spring down by the lane
Or of helpin' her to gether in the clos' before the rain
Let her keep a-waitin' on him, though her
back was achin' so—
'Twasn't 'cause he didn't love her—he just
didn't think, you know.

Then he went away and married—left her
livin' there alone—
'Course his wife she didn't want her—she
had people of her own—
And he carried in the kindlin' and he built
the fires, too,
And, to tell the truth, I dunno what there
was he didn't do—
Had to hustle now, I tell you! Got to
thinkin', too, at last
That he might of been a little mite more
thoughtful in the past,

After while the weary mother put her burdens all away,
And we went and heard the preacher praise
the poor old soul one day,
And I stood and looked down at her when
they pushed the lid aside—
Poor old hands! I didn't w

TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA

Minister Loomis Leaves Washington Hurriedly for His Post.

SITUATION IS NOW CRITICAL

The Revolution Is Growing — Cruiser Detroit Due at La Guayra—A Battle Impending.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day from San Juan, Puerto Rico, states that the Detroit sailed from that place Saturday for La Guayra, Venezuela. She should arrive at that port to-day, according to the calculations of the naval officers.

United States Minister Loomis is hurrying his departure from Washington because of the gravity of the situation in Venezuela. He left to-day for New York, and will take the first steamer from that city for Venezuela, which will be not later than Saturday next. The Minister regards the situation as critical if the newspaper reports of the insurgent successes are accurate.

The town of Maracay, where the revolutionists were reported to be Saturday, is only about eighty miles distant from Caracas, the capital.

No orders have been issued to the Nashville, now at Gibara, Cuba, to proceed to Venezuela, but it is probable that she will be needed soon at Puerto Cabello, which is reported here to have fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

Government Troops Concentrating.

CARACAS, Sept. 18.—The Government troops have reoccupied Puerto Cabello and are concentrating there and at La Victoria.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continuing his argument on behalf of Great Britain, dwelt upon the alliance between the Dutch and the Indians.

Describing the colony as it was in 1714, at the time of the Treaty of Utrecht, he claimed that the Dutch then owned all that is now contended for by Great Britain, and argued that the acts of Spanish interference during the eighteenth century had been without effect.

Describing the colony in 1814, he asserted that, at the time of the transfer to England, all the territory and all the rivers owned by the Dutch passed from the Netherlands to England.

Sir Richard criticised the report of M. Mallet-Prevost, Secretary of the commission and one of the counsel for Venezuela, upon the maps that have been laid before the tribunal, and then commenced to sketch the British period of occupation.

He will conclude his argument to-morrow.

PERU WILL PARTICIPATE.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 18.—President Romana to-day received R. R. Neill, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, and William E. Curtis. The latter presented an invitation to the Peruvian Government to be represented at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901. The President promised that Peru would participate, and said that a formal acceptance of the invitation would be promptly forwarded through the usual diplomatic channels. He intimated that Senhor Aspillaga, President of the Technical Institute and former Minister of Finance, would be appointed Peruvian Commissioner to the exposition.

President Romana takes an active interest in the undertaking, and will give his personal attention to securing an appropriate exhibit of the resources and industries of Peru.

It is learned from a reliable authority that Gen. Caceres, former President of Peru, who had threatened to attempt to overthrow the Peruvian Government at the first opportunity, is now inclined to abandon his revolutionary projects, and will soon issue a manifesto to that effect.

DREYFUS TO LIVE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—It is reported that Maître Labori and Mme. Dreyfus visited Folkestone, five miles from Dover, Saturday, and engaged apartments, where Mme. Dreyfus and her children will dwell in the event of her husband's pardon.

M. Labori is reported to have been much affected by the kindly expressions toward himself and Capt. Dreyfus while at Folkestone.

Methodists Condemn Dreyfus Verdict.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Resolutions condemning the Dreyfus verdict, which were introduced at the last meeting of the Methodist Ministers' Conference of Chicago, were passed at the meeting to-day without opposition. The resolutions declare that "the whole world is crying for justice at the hands of the French nation toward Dreyfus."

French Masons Condemn Anti-Semites.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The French Freemasons, composing the Assembly of 1899, of the Order of the Grand Orient declaring adopted a resolution to-day in the name the anti-Semite movement criminal and odious, and pleading with the French Government for support against "clerical, militarist, imperial, and monarchist conspiracies."

German Attache Remains in Paris.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The National Zeitung denies that Germany contemplates withdrawing her military attaché from Paris, and says: "The good relations between the French and German Governments have undergone no change on account of the Dreyfus case."

PLAGUE REACHES PARAGUAY.

It Breaks Out at Assumption, the Capital City.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 18.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Assumption, (Asuncion,) capital of Paraguay.

The City of Assumption or Asuncion is on the Paraguay River, about 650 miles north of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by railway. Its population is about 30,000.

The Plague at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—Twenty deaths from the bubonic plague took place here last week. Eighteen new cases have been officially reported.

More Plague Cases Near Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 18.—Fresh cases of the bubonic plague have occurred at Magude, a small place near here.

Panama Without Law Courts.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 18.—The Panama Star and Herald, commenting on the leave of absence granted to court officials, says: "The Government, under the circumstances, will possibly experience difficulty in securing substitutes. Thus Panama from to-day will be practically without law courts." A dispatch from Anapolma says President Sanclemente is in excellent health.

Yaquis Put Mexicans to Flight.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Sept. 18.—Twenty-five Mexican cowboys were attacked in Sonora by the Sonora mounted Yaquis, who opened fire on them and then swooped down and drove horses and cattle guarded by the Mexicans away. Seeing themselves outnumbered, the Mexicans put spurs to their horses and ran away, but one vaquero, a young man of great courage, remained and fought the whole body of Yaquis, killing many of them. He was finally shot, and it is said his body was horribly mutilated.

The Kaiser Leaves for Sweden.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Emperor William has gone to Sweden.

Health Notice! Use Platt's Chlorides for household disinfection. Sold by druggists.—Adv.

NEWFOUNDLAND HURRICANE.

Sixteen Added to the Death List from Thursday's Storm—Schooners Angler, Lily May, and Daisy Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 18.—Reports received to-day add sixteen lives to the death roll resulting from Thursday's hurricane.

The schooner Angler went down in Placentia Bay with five men, the schooner Lily May was driven ashore on Mistaken Point with the loss of seven men.

The schooner Daisy lost one man overboard, and subsequently had a boat capsized, drowning three.

SHIP GEORGE STETSON BURNED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The ship George Stetson of Bath, Me., Capt. Patten, from Portland, Oregon, June 17, for Taku, China, has been burned at Loo Choo. No lives were lost.

The George Stetson was built at Bath, Me., in 1880, registered 1,845 tons, and was owned by Arthur Sewall & Co.

BOAT'S CREW REPORTED LOST.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A boat containing the Captain and eleven men from the French steamer Dunrae, reported on Saturday to have foundered off the Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, is believed to have sunk with all on board.

The Dunrae, which was formerly the Alesia, was commanded by Capt. Coste, and was last reported at Marseilles on Aug. 5, from New Orleans. Part of the crew were saved, according to the first dispatch.

KAWANANAKOA ON HAWAII.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Prince David Kawananakoa of Hawaii says that the Hawaiians are very anxious to know what sort of Government they are to have.

"The Dole Government," he said, "is running along in its own peculiar fashion, doing the best it can, but there will be great relief when its régime is over. If we are to be put in the territorial category, it will be better to send us a Governor from the United States, who has never been mixed up in any of the local controversies, than to take a resident of the islands, who would be satisfactory to only a portion of the inhabitants."

MAY BE NO FESTIVAL.

Instructions to Chicago Committees to Suspend Preparations Until Labor Trouble Is Settled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The difficulties between labor unions and the Committee on Arrangements of the Chicago Fall Festival reached a climax to-day, when instructions were issued from festival headquarters suspending all preparations for the celebration.

A letter was sent by Chairman Truax to the various Chairmen of committees advising them to stop the further payment of funds until it is definitely known whether the labor unions will carry out their announced intention of declaring a strike on the Federal building and on the festival arches unless the cornerstone to be used in the Federal building is discarded and one cut by union labor substituted.

MR. McKINLEY'S HISTORIC GAVEL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—G. W. Baird, Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Building, to-day presented to President McKinley a gavel of historic interest. It was presumed that the President might use it on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new public building at Chicago on Oct. 9, but the President will have no need to use it. Secretary Gage will preside and he may wield it.

The gavel was made from ironwood from the timbers of the old Spanish fort at Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, where the first fight between the United States forces and those of Spain occurred on Spanish soil. In the fight there Dr. Gibbs and several marines were killed. Near this point the first Masonic lodge ever held in Cuba met. The gavel was made by Gardiner C. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Vulcan.

Laborers on Chicago Schools Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Hodcarriers and laborers have quit work on all School Board buildings. Eleven schoolhouses are affected. The work of repairing and relining the boilers for heating the schools was being carried on by a mixed force of union and non-union men. This morning the union men refused to resume work unless the non-union men took out working cards in the union. This practically stops work on the heating plants, and may necessitate closing the schools in question unless speedily adjusted.

TO RETAIN ITS NATURAL GAS.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 18.—Arthur A. Brady of Muncie filed four suits in the Circuit Court here to-day to preserve to Indiana the benefits of natural gas and to prevent it being piped to other States, which, it is thought, will settle the question of whether or not the State's wealth can be taken in such a manner outside its limits. The Indiana Natural Gas Oil Company, better known as the Chicago Pipe Line Company, is made defendant in each suit. The Manufacturers' Gas Oil Company, an association of manufacturers of the gas belt, is the plaintiff.

The manufacturers met last Winter and organized, but for some months nothing more was heard of the organization. Attorneys have been at work preparing papers, however, and the result of their labors is the filing of the four suits.

The first suit is filed under a general law passed in 1889 prohibiting the piping of gas from the State. This law was once held to be unconstitutional. The second suit is brought under a section passed in 1891 which prohibits the transportation of natural gas in pipes with a pressure of more than 40 pounds to the square inch. The third is filed under a law which prohibits transportation of gas in pipes above rock pressure which will average about 165 pounds. The fourth comes under a law that prevents the use of artificial appliances for increasing the flow of gas through pipes.

The plaintiff shows that since the discovery of gas there have been located in Madison, Delaware, and Grant Counties 260 corporations, with a combined capital stock of $17,334,500, all of which are dependent on gas for fuel. It is shown that previous to 1886 the total assessed valuation for the three counties is $26,553,000, while in 1898 the valuation was 66,888,610, an increase of 153 per cent., while at the same time the increased valuation in the whole State was but 55 per cent.

The plaintiff asks that the defendants be perpetually enjoined and restrained from piping or transporting through pipes any natural gas out of the State.

SAW MANY DIE IN KLONDIKE.

James Holm of Philadelphia Tells a Terrible Tale of Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18.—James Holm of Philadelphia, spokesman for seventy-five men who arrived to-day from the Edmonton trail, says:

"We have been living on the Canadian and American Governments for five months. We were stranded at Mud Bay. We had two days' food left when the Cascasia Company of Glenora heard of our condition, and provisioned us until the Hudson Bay Company, under charter from the Government of Canada, transported us to the coast.

"The list of those whom I helped to bury or saw die myself is as follows: P. Hoffman of New York, drowned in Great Slave Lake, July 1898; Canute Nelson, starved to death, has wife and family in Chicago; J. McNeely, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., found dead December, 1898; Peter Riminsen, a Swede, of New York, accidentally shot through the head last November in my tent; Valentine Wender of New York, strayed from his partner, Charles Helmuth of Brooklyn. We found him and buried him. R. P. Ford of Mill Village, Penn., carried 100 pounds on his back for 800 miles and then dropped dead.

"We found three Londoners in Shack dead from the scurvy in February, 1898. I forget their names. A man named Refuse of Nova Scotia died from scurvy in French Creek. A man named Dimmick of Halifax was buried on Hay Mountain by us. We saw James Butler of London, England, drown in Cranberry Rapids. A young fellow named Wells, with a Colorado party, died from scurvy at Telegraph Creek. We saw Hubert Sauvagi of Montreal drown in July, 1898, and another unknown man from Paterson, N. J.

DORA HAVEMEYER MARRIED

Lieut. Commander Winslow of the Navy the Bridegroom.

CEREMONY AT NEWPORT VILLA

Elaborate Floral Decorations and an Extensive Musical Programme—Dinner for 100 Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—At noon to-day the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, youngest daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, and Lieut. Commander Cameron McR. Winslow of the United States Navy was celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, on Bellevue Avenue, which was handsomely decorated throughout for the occasion. In view of the fact that the family of the bride is in mourning, but few of the cottage colony were bidden to the ceremonies.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Havemeyer, the mother of the bride, endeavored to have Bishop Harkins grant a dispensation for the marriage to be performed in St. Mary's Church, but as the bridegroom was a Protestant, the Bishop refused the request. The ceremony therefore took place at the Havemeyer villa, known as Friedheim. The ceremony to-day was performed by the Rev. Father Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church of this city, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Farrell, pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in New York. All told, there were about fifty persons present.

The wedding march was rendered by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which came from Boston for the occasion. The presents were numerous as well as handsome.

The best man was Charles G. Winslow of Boston, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaid was Miss Lily Oelrichs, a cousin of the bride and this season's belle of the débutante group.

The bride wore a skirt of white silk, made quite simple, but richly embroidered with orange blossoms. The flounces of the skirt were finely pleated with chiffon. The corsage was of the same material, with a small V-shaped yoke, and was filled in with tucked chiffon, with elbow sleeves filled in with pleated chiffon to match the bottom of the skirt. The corsage was fastened on the left side, and was worn with real orange blossoms, which were used also to hold the veil in place. They were sent to the bride by a friend in the South.

Miss Havemeyer carried bridal roses, and her traveling dress was a tight-fitting gray tailor-made gown. Miss Oelrichs, the bridesmaid, was attired in white chiffon trimmed with flowers. Her waist was crêpe de chine trimmed with lace and chiffon. A hat was worn of white tulle trimmed with white roses and she carried pink roses. She made one of the handsomest bridesmaids the cottagers have seen for a long time.

The marriage ceremony took place in the Octagon saloon. This room is in the centre of the house and faces the main entrance. It was decorated entirely in white flowers, and was a bower of heavy garlands, which reached from the centre of the ceiling to the side walls, and were artistically looped above the heavy lace curtains. They were caught up and tied with broad white satin ribbons. Other heavy garlands of white roses dropped down between the curtains and the gold-framed Louis Philippe mirrors, of which there were six, reaching from floor to ceiling. A number of vases, ingeniously hidden by green, were placed at each intersection of the festooning and filled with water, in which were placed large loose bunches of beautiful roses and lilies of the valley.

Directly opposite the wide main door was arranged a miniature chapel of Gothic design, which was covered entirely with asparagus vine and maidenhair fern for a groundwork, over which were strewn white roses, lily of the valley, stephanotis, and the beautiful and rare flower the Star of Bethlehem. These flowers were all arranged in bunches and sprays in small bottles filled with water, which were hidden in the green.

In this chapel was arranged an altar, with all its church appointments. This also was decorated with chaste white flowers. Suspended right over this bridal couple was a large cluster of rare white orchids. The fireplace and a large mirror above it were decorated with palms and foliage plants, and on the mantel were two large vases of bamboo and other tall grasses and white roses. To dim the light from the windows large screens of ivy and asparagus were used at each side of this chapel.

The "Gray parlor," adjoining the centre room, was banked and massed with groups of large palms, ferns, and other foliage, and out of this group arose an immense tree four feet high, formed of hundreds of American Beauty roses. The mirrors and chandeliers were festooned with the light, feathery asparagus fern.

The dining room was decorated in a very unique manner, the two corners diagonally opposite were arranged in masses of beautiful plants and ferns in artistic groups, out of which arose orange trees, covered with the fruit. The mantel and mirror were festooned with grape vines, from which hung huge bunches of grapes of different colors. Branches of miniature apples and various other fruits hanging from their boughs decorated the mantel.

The bridal table was one solid bed of growing lilies of the valley, with thousands of blossoms from the centre of which stood out the solid gold family epergne, filled with beautiful roses. Dainty garlands of stephanotis reached from the epergne to the candelabra. A number of small tables in the "Red room" were decorated with baskets of American Beauty roses artistically arranged with handles of broad satin ribbon of the same color.

The smoking room was decorated in bachelor style with large bunches of white daisies and red roses. The hall was banked on either side of the steps leading up to the main floor with an immense number of palms. Extending across the hall was a screen of white lattice work, the centre leaves of which opened. This was garlanded and festooned most artistically with large bunches of white roses and lilies of the valley tied with bows of white satin ribbon, as were the two handsome candelabra, and the Cupids on top of these held each a vase of white roses and lilies of the valley, tied also with satin ribbon.

After the wedding breakfast the bridal couple left for New York, and after a few days there the bridegroom will report for duty to Admiral Sampson, on the flagship New York, of which he is the Flag Lieutenant.

When the couple were leaving Friedheim a shower of rice and old slippers followed them. The carriage which took them to the Wickford boat was decorated with white satin ribbons.

While the wedding was in progress, 100 children were being entertained and dined at Odd Fellows' Hall. The caterer had carte blanche to provide for the little ones, and as a result there are fivescore youngsters in town to-night who are filled to repletion with good viands. At the conclusion of the meal each child was presented with an American flag. During the afternoon a vaudeville entertainment was provided for them.

Before the ceremony the Boston Symphony Orchestra rendered a "Lohengrin" selection, concluding with the bridal chorus as the wedding march, with orchestra and organ. During the marriage ceremony "Sanctus," from Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass," was given by the orchestra presided over by Prof. J. Hazard Wilson, who was director of the musical portion of the ceremony. Following the ceremony the musical programme was as follows: Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," "Star-Spangled Banner," orchestra and organ; "Wedding March," J. Hazard Wilson; Bizet, selections from "Carmen"; gavotte: Offenbach, Overture Orpheus; Gounod, selection, "Romeo and Juliette"; Schubert, serenade; Strauss, selection, "Fatinitza"; Moscowski, serenade; Delibes, Intermezzo from "Nalla"; Mendelssohn, "Spring Song"; Sullivan, "Graceful Dance"; Chopin, polinaise.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Gray, Miss Stillman, Clement Cleveland, Jr., the Misses Gilbert, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mayer, the Misses La Farge, Stuyvesant Percy, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Blatchford, Julian Potter, the Misses Potter, Miss Anna Sands, Miss De Barrill, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, C. M. Oelrichs, Jr., and many relatives of the groom.

Cameron—Turnure.

The first fashionable wedding in town of the season soon to open in New York was celebrated yesterday, and although the invitations to it were not general, owing to the bride being in mourning, it excited a large amount of interest and attention. It was that of Duncan Ewen Cameron, eldest son of Sir Roderick Cameron, and Miss Mary Turnure, younger daughter of the late Lawrence Turnure, who died in May last. The engagement of the young couple was rumored several times last Winter, only to be denied, and was formally announced during the Summer. The bride has been in the deepest mourning for her father, and hence only immediate relatives and a few intimate friends were invited to the ceremony. There were no wedding attendants, and no reception followed, although a breakfast was served to the bridal couple and party. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector emeritus, of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her second brother, George Evans Turnure, her eldest brother, Lawrence Turnure, being abroad with his wife. Roderick McLean Cameron, who recently returned to New York from Australia, and a younger brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The large parlors of the Turnure residence, 417 Fifth Avenue, were prettily decorated with plants and flowers. After the breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron left on their bridal tour. They will go first to Vancouver and from there to Japan, traveling slowly and reaching Paris next May for the exposition. Miss Turnure wore a very simple gown, and looked remarkably well.

Those present were Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Daisy, Miss Kitty, and Miss Isabel Cameron, sisters of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, his brother-in-law and sister; Major and Mrs. Mallery, brother-in-law and sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. George Evans Turnure, her brother and sister-in-law, and Messrs. Percy and Redfield Turnure, her brothers; Mrs. David Turnure, Miss Mary Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. William Schall, and a few other friends. Mrs. Cameron inherited from her father a goodly fortune. With her sister, Mrs. Mallery, formerly Miss Jeanne Turnure, she was noted for some years in New York society for her fine carriage and devotion to outdoor sports.

Stonehill—Loucheim.

The marriage of Miss Aline Loucheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Loucheim of 229 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Arthur I. Stonehill, took place at the home of the bride's parents at noon yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. Only members of the families were present. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Stonehill left for a four weeks' tour.

Chinn—Ferguson.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—Phil T. Chinn, youngest son of Col. Jack Chinn, and Miss Elsie A. Ferguson, only daughter of Starter James B. Ferguson, were quietly married yesterday afternoon unknown to their friends, and at 6 o'clock they left for Chicago, where they will spend two weeks.

ADIRONDACK FOREST FIRES.

Now Beyond Control—Parts of Warren and Hamilton Counties Being Devastated—Houses Burned.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—Forest fires are extending with terrible rapidity in the lower Adirondacks, and have got beyond control of the fire fighters.

Portions of Warren and Hamilton Counties are being devastated.

At Tupper Lake, the situation is alarming, and the people in that section are discouraged and worn out from continually fighting fire. The air is heavy and oppressive with smoke.

CARTHAGE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Forest fires are raging within the vicinity around Benson's Mines and Newton Falls, fifteen miles from here, on the edge of the Adirondacks. Four dwellings at Benson's Mines have been destroyed and the flames threaten the plant of the Magnetic Ore Company. The company has been forced to shut down its plant, which recently started up after being idle for years. The employes are fighting the fires. Much pulp wood has been destroyed.

The Fire Department from this village has been at work for hours in the burning district. The loss at present is many thousands of dollars.

MASTER BREWERS IN SESSION.

Three Hundred Delegates at the Convention in Terrace Garden.

The eleventh annual convention of the United States Master Brewers' Association opened yesterday at 2 o'clock in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. About three hundred members were present. President Guggenheimer delivered an address of welcome on the part of the city. The freedom of the city has been extended to the delegates. Mr. Guggenheimer told the brewers that their industry has grown to be one of the recognized branches of the industries of this country. The proceedings of the convention will be held in the German language. The delegates will go to West Point to-day on the iron steamboat, under the auspices of the American Malting Company. The annual banquet will be held in Terrace Garden to-morrow evening. The evening meeting was of a social character.

LABOR UNIONS COMBINE.

Central Organizations with 300,000 Members in One Body.

The conference of representatives of central trade and labor organizations of the city held another session last evening, at 64 East Fourth Street. The conference decided to amalgamate the central labor organizations into one vast central body representing all those organizations and their constituent unions, which are said to have altogether about 300,000 members.

The grand central body is made up of the representatives of the following central organizations:

Central Federated Union of Manhattan and the Bronx—Ernest Bohm; District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor—Michael Fitzgerald; District Assembly No. 253, Manhattan—T. Finn; Board of Walking Delegates of Manhattan—Richard Pattison; Building Trades Council of Manhattan—J. McGill; Bohemian Central Labor Union—F. Steyskal; Brooklyn Central Labor Union—M. J. Flaherty; District Assembly No. 220 of Brooklyn—Thomas O'Reilly, and District Assembly No. 75 of Brooklyn—James Pines.

Delegate Parker of District Assembly No. 253 remarked that the amalgamation would put a stop to much friction among labor organizations. If they were to combine politically as well, he added, they would sweep the city.

DEATH OF THOMAS M. CROFT.

Racing Secretary of the Brighton Beach Association Passes Away.

Thomas M. Croft, the racing secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, who died at his home in Brooklyn last Saturday of heart disease, was one of the most widely known men in the country in his line of business. He was about fifty-two years old. In the days of opera at the Academy of Music, in this city, Croft was associated with Col. Mapleson as Treasurer. He served in that capacity for several seasons, and through his alertness, urbanity, and accommodating spirit he became very popular. One of the stanch friends made by him at that time was D. D. Withers, an admirer of opera and of horses.

Mr. Withers was the moving spirit in the Monmouth Park Association, and as Capt. Coster, the Secretary of that association, had also taken a liking to Croft, the latter was induced to accept the post of Assistant Secretary at Monmouth Park. He filled that place for several years with such acceptability that he became in course of time Mr. Withers's right hand man. In the performance of his duties he came into contact with every horseman of consequence in this country, and his sterling qualities won him a great many friends. Mr. Croft rendered effective assistance to Mr. Withers in the building and the operation of the new Monmouth Park. When the racing on that noted track ceased a few years ago Croft retired to a small farm in that locality, and for a while enjoyed the rôle of gentleman farmer. He was appointed racing secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association about a year ago, soon after the death of Secretary Charles V. Sass. The Brighton Beach racing programme for the season just closed was made up by Mr. Croft.

Throughout his career as a turfman Mr. Croft kept up his interest in musical matters, and retained his extensive acquaintance among members of that profession. Campanini, Nicolini, Adelina Patti, and other famous singers were warm friends of his. He received from time to time some valuable pieces of jewelry as testimonials of Patti's friendship, and the wealthy subscribers to the old-time operatic seasons at the Academy of Music frequently remembered him in a substantial way. Mr. Croft is survived by a widow.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Autumn matrimonial season opened yesterday at Newport and in New York with two weddings, those of Lieut. Winslow and Miss Dora Havemeyer at Newport, and of Mr. Duncan Cameron and Miss Mary Turnure in town, both of which excited an unusual amount of interest and attention. The story of Lieut. Winslow and Miss Havemeyer's wedding is told in the Newport telegraphic news, and that of Mr. Cameron and Miss Turnure in another column.

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It was a coincidence that both these events should, in consequence of the brides being in mourning for their fathers, have been celebrated very quietly and in the presence of only immediate relatives and friends. The father of the Newport bride, the late Theodore Havemeyer, died a year and a half ago, while the death of Lawrence Turnure, father of the New York bride, occurred only last May. Both brides have inherited goodly fortunes, and both bridegrooms are comparatively poor in this world's goods. Lieut. Winslow has the capital of a long and good naval record and of high reputation for personal bravery gained by his exploit in cutting the cable off Clenfuegos under a hot fire in last year's Spanish-American war, while Mr. Cameron has also the capital of popularity and the liking and esteem of a host of friends. So the first of the procession of Autumn brides and bridegrooms were congratulated with true sincerity yesterday, not only by the fortunate few bidden to their nuptials, but by the members of New York society in general.

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The marriage of Miss Turnure leaves only two members of her immediate family unmarried, her brothers Percy and Redfield. Her eldest brother, Lawrence, who married Miss Romaine Stone, is obliged to reside abroad with his wife on account of ill-health. Her second brother, George E. Turnure, who married Miss Lanier, has succeeded to the headship of the banking firm in which his father, in turn, succeeded the late Moses Taylor. The bride of yesterday was at one time, with her sister, Mrs. Mallery, then Miss Jeanne Turnure, almost as well known in London society as that of New York. Both young women are of the English type, very tall, as was their father, and distingué in appearance. Mrs. Mallery was at one time reported to be engaged to Prince Dhuleep Singh, who married Lady Arne Coventry in London last year, and Mrs. Cameron's suitors have been numerous.

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Mrs. Winslow, formerly Miss Dora Havemeyer, is the youngest and the last of the daughters of the late Theodore Havemeyer to be married. She is only eighteen, and has never been in society. Her husband, Lieut. Winslow, is her senior by over twenty years. She resembles her next elder sister, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, formerly Miss Marie E. Havemeyer, being tall and slight and a brunette. She has exceedingly charming manners and a very refined and dainty personality. Her wedding was a beautiful affair, and was conducted with all the hospitality and care and attention to details for which her mother, Mrs. Havemeyer, is so noted. The ceremony took place in the large circular room in the Havemeyer villa, Friedheim, on Bellevue Avenue. All the windows and doors were hung with white curtains, looped back with white satin ribbon. From the middle of the ceiling large heavy garlands of laurel depended, which were looped up to the top of the wall at intervals, and again fell to the floor. The effect of the green between the white curtains was very striking. The bride's gown was a very beautiful one of heavy corded silk, brocaded, and was trimmed with rare lace. Her trousseau was the most elaborate and the handsomest of that of any bride of recent years. Among her gifts were a set of tablecloths and of linen sheets, both trimmed with exquisite lace. Her presents were remarkably rich in quality. Among them were a fine small silver and diamond sunburst from her mother, a set of silver meat dishes from her sister Mrs. Tiffany, a remarkably beautiful table service from her brothers and sisters, and a rare old fan from Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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The Trave, which sails to-day for Southampton and Bremen, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burke, H. F. Lewis, and N. A. Colburn. On the St. Louis, which sails to-morrow for Southampton, there are booked, among others, R. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. McLean and two daughters, Frederick Stone, and the Hon. Ethelbert Watts, Vice Consul General at Cairo. The Majestic, which also sails to-morrow, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. Duncan C. Chaplin, H. Davis, Miss Curtis, A. W. Ewarts, W. D. Falconer, Mrs. Harold Hadden, Miss Mary and Miss Valerie Hadden, the Hon. Justice Kennedy, G. H. Ledlie, George M. Lvon, Andrew B. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powell, J. W. Osborne, Julian W. Robbins, W. Russell, Jr., William C. Stuart, D. T. Timagenis, Greek Consul; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tremaine, and the Hon. W. W. Vivian. Mrs. Hadden and her daughters are sailing in consequence of the death of Mrs. Hadden's mother, Mrs. Edward Burkhardt, which took place in Paris on Sept. 14.

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The marriage yesterday at New Haven of William Littauer and Miss Kate Manice, the first news of which was given in THE TIMES yesterday morning, was rather a surprise to many friends of the young couple, as they have been engaged for a number of years, and there was no talk last Summer of any immediate marriage. Mr. Littauer is a brother of Mrs. Oscar L. Richard of this city, and is well known in the hunting clubs, as he is quite a horseman and whip. Miss Manice is also a noted amateur whip. She spent last Summer, as usual, with her mother at Narragansett Pier, and there was a report in circulation there on Saturday that her marriage to Mr. Littauer had taken place last week. Mrs. Littauer is a man of independent means, and Miss Manice has also a goodly income of her own. She is a cousin of William D. Manice, who married Miss Remsen, and of Mrs. Newbold Edgar and Mrs. Henry Alexander.

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The avenue and the fashionable restaurants are beginning to have a familiar appearance. There were quite a number of people in town for the day yesterday. The Waldorf Palm Garden was crowded at the luncheon hour. At the Holland House were Rene and Ernest La Montagne. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was expected yesterday, and her house on Fifth Avenue was thrown open. She will remain in town several days.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould passed the first days of September in Paris, after a delightful Summer in Switzerland. They arrived in London and were at the Carlton a few days before they were booked to sail from Southampton on the St. Paul. Their booking will bring them here by to-morrow or Thursday. On the same ship is J. J. Van Alen, who comes on a short trip, and Mr. and Mrs. McCoskry Butt, who have been in England and on the Continent.

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The Adirondack camps are beginning to be deserted. Mr. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton arrived at Ellerslie on Saturday last from their camp on Lake Saranac. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are due at their White Plains house this week, after passing several weeks in the mountains.

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The town at present has certainly a full complement of Princes. At the Waldorf there is Prince David Kawanakoa of Honolulu, while at the Fifth Avenue there are the Princes de Croy of Belgium and de Craig-Sobre. Both the Craig-Sobres and the de Croys are a very old Belgian family and have some estates. The Honolulu Prince is a near relative of the late Queen Kapiolani. The arrival of the dark Prince "Fatlin," the cricket player, who is due shortly, and that of the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene next week from Newport on their wedding tour will complete the list of titled foreigners.

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Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe were in Paris at the beginning of the month. They were to take a trip through Touraine before they returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer and Mrs. Wesley Watson were at the Hotel Ritz at the same date, coming from Brussels. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant were also in Paris at the same date.

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The departure of the Prince of Wales from Marienbad some three weeks ago ended the season there, and his leaving was followed by the vanishing of society, which will not return there for another year. A correspondent writing of the scene at the Waldemuhle restaurant on the last day of his stay mentions among other people Mrs. John Mackay, who was seated on the veranda with her bright little black toy spitz, Gipsy; Mrs. Moore, who had come over from Carlsbad, the widow of Mr. "Plus" Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Willie Duer, who had a party of four and who were near the Prince's table, and Mr. Fisher, who will shortly sail with his two charming stepdaughters, the Misses Agnes and Susanne Blackington, for this country.

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At Lucerne there have been races, and there were many boxes taken by the visiting Americans. Among others who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss Ethel Davies, Mrs. Leishman, the wife of the United States Minister, and the Baron and Baroness Hesse-Wartegg. Mrs. Watson of Boston has been the guest of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

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Dinard is always gay, and each mail brings some little gossip from there. Mme. de la Charette, who was Miss Polk, gave a large garden party at Basse Motte; Mrs. Hughes Hallett and the Pell-Haggertys are still entertaining. All the fashionables have returned to Deauville, and at the last golf contests were Mr. and Mrs. Munrow, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Ridgeway, and Marquise de Galliffet.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Edward M. Neill; Secretary—Roland King; Treasurer—James A. Swan. Pembroke Jones and Winthrop Rutherfurd were elected stockholders.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will close Belvoir about Sept. 26 and return to New York for the Dewey celebration. Shortly afterward they go to Europe to spend the Winter, and next Spring they will return to Newport.

The Right Rev. Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis is registered at the Aquinack.

Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones has rented her villa at Harrison and Halidon Avenues, known as Lawnfield, to Dr. William Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia for next season.

The wedding of Marie Ellene Barnard, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco, to Frank Russak of New York, will take place to-morrow evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Squires.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will conclude their Newport season to-morrow and depart on the yacht Nourmahal for Rhinebeck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown will take a party of guests to New York on the steam yacht Ballymena for the Dewey celebration.

It is now reported that Sir Thomas Lipton has set Friday next as the time for his visit to Newport.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., returned to New York to-day, and in a week Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will return to the city for the Winter.

Mrs. Astor has arranged to return to her New York house the last of November.

Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan gave a large dinner party at Stone Villa. Later there was informal dancing.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin g

SHAMROCK'S FAST TIME

Sails the Full Thirty-Knot Racing Course in 3 Hours 39 Minutes.

WIND BLOWS AT 14 KNOTS

Sir Thomas Is Elated by the Splendid Manner in Which the Cup Challenger Carries Herself.

The first trial of the Shamrock over the full thirty-knot course over which the contests between the Columbia and the Irish aspirant for international yachting honors will be sailed next month was made yesterday under the influence of a breeze that, starting at eight knots, gradually increased until it swept the waters at a fourteen-knot clip.

Her performance proved conclusively that in a breeze beyond twelve or fourteen knots she would prove a dangerous opponent for the pride of the New York Yacht Club, and the more powerful the wind the greater will be the chance of victory for Sir Thomas's flier.

The sky was blue and the surface of the sea was ruffled by scarcely a ripple during the early morning when the Shamrock, with jib and staysail in stops, passed out from her mooring inside Sandy Hook in tow of the tug James A. Lawrence. Shortly after the vessel was under way the sailors manned the halyards of the mainsail and the big expanse of canvas was peaked up properly before the yacht passed the bell buoy on the tail of the Hook.

When outside the bar the club topsail was sent aloft, the jib broken out, and a baby jibtopsail set. The towline was then cast off and she stood out for Scotland Lightship. Signals were set from the Erin, from the bridge of which Sir Thomas Lipton watched the Shamrock, to sail the full course, fifteen nautical miles to windward and return.

The preparatory signal was made from the Erin at 11:40, and a few minutes later the Lawrence steamed away to windward with a log trailing from an outrigger on her port quarter. At 11:45 a scream from the whistle of the Erin, and the Shamrock, which had been hovering about the leeward side of the imaginary line, started across, her starboard rail to windward and her crew curled up snugly like so many canvas sandbags under her weather rail.

She carried the same handsomely carved cross-cut mainsail, a staysail, jib, baby jibtopsail, and a new club topsail that, although smaller than the one under which she made her first time trial, was still a formidable expanse of duck.

Eleven minutes after the start the wind had increased to eight knots and the Shamrock glided through the water at a pace that gladdened the hearts of her owner and admirers on board the big white steamer that followed in her wake. At 11:57 her helm was put down and her boom was shifted to starboard, making a pretty picture as she buried her lee rail in the green water that bubbled along her side and was lost astern in a line of foamy wake.

She was again sent about at 12:45 and held the starboard tack until 1:25, when the helm was once more put down and she filled away toward the Long Island shore. At 2:10 she lifted around the tug Lawrence, which was "hove to" at a distance of fifteen knots from the lightship, her elapsed time between the two points being 2 hours 25 minutes. Her spinnaker pole was quickly lowered to port and the big sail set flying, as is the custom on board the Shamrock, and she began the journey home at a good ten-knot gait, taking in her headsails and setting her balloon canvas after she had squared away toward the lightship.

When she had logged two knots on her homeward way the wind shifted more to the southward. The spinnaker was at once taken in, the sheets trimmed a trifle, and the rest of the journey was a broad reach. She covered the remaining thirteen knots to the home mark in fifty-eight minutes, the breeze being at the rate of fourteen knots. The racer crossed the finish line in grand style at 3:24, having covered the entire distance in 3 hours 39 minutes elapsed time, and the run home in 1 hour 14 minutes.

The spin to-day, it is said, will be over the triangular course, ten miles to a leg.

As the afternoon wore on the soldiers at the proving grounds at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, began practicing, and as the Shamrock completed the run a report from one of the guns mounted there was wafted over the waters. The projectile dropped in the water about six miles north of the yacht. This is the only foundation for the scare heads in some evening papers stating that the shot struck dangerously near the yacht. The Shamrock was within 200 yards of the Scotland Lightship at the time.

After the race Sir Thomas and all on board the Erin expressed themselves as greatly pleased with each succeeding performance of the Shamrock, and Sir Thomas said that he was still confident of capturing the cup and taking it home in the cabin of the Erin.

COLUMBIA HAS A NEW SAIL.

A Heavier and Larger Main Sheet Bent on the Yacht Yesterday.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 18.—A new mainsail was bent on the Columbia to-day, which apparently is much larger than any used previously. From appearances the new sail is of a different quality than that of the sails formerly used on the big boat, and also is considerably heavier. It is thought that the canvas is that ordered from Lawrence (Mass.) manufacturers some time ago.

Among those who inspected the Columbia to-day were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who came over from Newport on their sloop yacht, the Queen Mab. They had luncheon on the tender St. Michaels, and the early part of the afternoon was spent in looking over the Columbia.

Thirty-Footers Run Aground.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—The thirty-footers were reduced in number to-day to three, and before the week is over it is very probable that the racing season will end. The race for sweepstakes to-day was over the Dyer's Island course, and, while off Taylor's Point the Carolina ran ashore, and the Vaquero III. followed her example. The Carolina was soon off, and she managed to haul off the Vaquero III. Neither boat was injured. The other boat which entered the race was the Asahi, which won.

HARVARD FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Forty Candidates for the Eleven on the Field Yesterday.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 18.—The principal candidates for the Harvard football team reported for practice forty strong on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. College will not open for over a week, yet the number of candidates was surprisingly large for this date.

The practice was to have been of the lightest character anyway, but on account of the heat it was made very short. A dog trot around the gridiron, passing and falling on the ball, and a little kicking made up this afternoon's work. Head Coach Benjamin H. Dibblee, Capt. Burden, and W. A. Boal, all of last year's eleven, had charge of this work, while B. G. Waters, '94, stood by to get a first look at the heavy line material, the development of which will depend largely upon him.

The first line-up will probably be on Thursday of this week. Although the regular training table will not be started until college opens, the entire squad has begun strict training, and most of the men will take their meals at the 'Varsity caterer's establishment.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL MEN.

Capt. Edwards Instructs Candidates—Baseball Election.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18.—All the morning trains brought in crowds of students. The campus and streets were full of college youths this afternoon. The latest reports estimate the number of students in the freshman class at 360.

Capt. Edwards issued a call to-day for all the university and seminary students of football ability to report for practice at the 'Varsity field to-morrow. This afternoon Capt. Edwards and Trainer Christie gave several of the new candidates light practice on the gridiron and instructed them in the principles of the game. Edwards says the heavy men, for at least two weeks, will take short cross-country runs to get off surplus weight. All the old players have returned, and after the meeting of the candidates to-morrow regular practice will begin on Wednesday.

Thomas W. Cloney, manager of the 'Varsity baseball nine, announced to-night that Arthur Hillebrand, ex-Captain of the football team, has been elected Captain of the baseball nine, to succeed Frederick W. Kafer, resigned. Hillebrand is one of the best all-round men in athletics that Princeton has ever had. He has for three years played on the football team. He has been the regular pitcher on the baseball nine for three years. His election meets with the approval of students and alumni.

FOOTBALL AT YALE.

No Practice Until Wednesday—Rodgers May Be Head Coach.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—Despite the statement that the Yale football management would to-night announce the name of the head coach for the football eleven, Capt. McBride and Manager Rockefeller did not make any announcement. It was practically admitted that the head coach had been chosen, but the management said that the appointment would not be made public at present. It is understood on the very best authority that James Otis Rodgers is the choice of the Captain and his advisers, though there may be a delay in his getting to New Haven to work with the eleven.

Capt. McBride announced to the candidates for the eleven who have arrived that owing to details to be completed there will be no practice until Wednesday, when ex-Capt. Thorne, Frank Murphy, Frank Butterworth, William T. Bull, and one or two other coachers will be in New Haven. They will remain for ten days. With them will also be George Cutten, last year's centre rush, who, although he lives in the city, cannot play this year, owing to his duties as pastor of a church. The coaches will remain in the city for a week or two if possible.

Raymond McGee, who was counted on for a candidate at tackle in the position made vacant by the graduation of Capt. Chamberlain, will be unable to play. While in the water a few days ago at his home, in New Jersey, he had the ill-luck to have his knee thrown out of joint. Dudley, the little half back, who was so badly injured in the Princeton game last year, and as a consequence underwent an operation, is also laid aside, as his shoulder will not permit him to play.

Trainer Robinson, who will have charge of the players physically, said to-night that if they will come to the work in good health and sound of limb he feels confident that there will be few accidents, and none of them serious, under his care.

As to reported changes in the football schedule of Yale so as to permit a game with Columbia and Brown Universities, Manager Rockefeller said he was not in a position to make any announcement as yet.

WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT ARDSLEY

Miss Clarkson Wins First Place—Mrs. Cochrane's Fine Record.

Fourteen women golfers of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, started in the annual handicap tournament yesterday for a special silver cup given by the club. Six scores, however, were placed in the scorekeeper's hands at the close of the day, the other contestants withdrawing. One of the six, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, made the lowest gross figure, 105 strokes, but the handicap allowance gave Miss Cornelia Clarkson first place with a net score of 95. Mrs. Cochrane is the club champion, and she is likely to be among the Ardsley representatives at the women's championship tournament in Philadelphia next month.

Miss Eunice Terry, although the only scatch competitor, while Mrs. Cochrane received one stroke, took 114 strokes for the course. The former began well, but two or three bad holes in the second half added a few strokes to her score that might have been saved. The first eight contestants were to qualify to continue the event to-day at match play. Two match play rounds will be played to-day. The scores, with handicaps in the opening rounds, were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss Cornelia Clarkson—			
Out .....6 7 6 4 8 8 5 10 8—62			
In .....8 7 3 6 6 6 6 7 7—56			
Total.....118	23		95
Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane—			
Out .....4 4 5 5 9 8 5 7 5—52			
In .....6 5 4 7 6 6 6 6 7—53			
Total.....105	1		104
Miss May Barron—			
Out .....10 7 6 4 7 9 6 6 6—61			
In .....7 4 3 6 5 10 7 7 8—57			
Total.....118	9		109
Miss Eunice Terry—			
Out .....5 7 6 5 7 7 5 6 6—54			
In .....5 7 3 8 7 8 8 7 7—60			
Total.....114	0		114
Miss Lillian Brooks.....124	8		116
Miss Ethel Gould.....160	30		130

M. M. SINGER A GOLF CHAMPION.

Wins First Place in the North New Jersey League Tournament.

Mortimer M. Singer of the Lawrence Harbor Country Club and also one of the prominent members of the Larchmont Golf Club has won the championship of the North New Jersey Golf League. In the final round, played on the Deal Beach links, Singer beat Jasper Lynch of the Lakewood Club by 2 up and 1 to play. It was a spirited contest, the cards being:

M. M. Singer—										
Out 4	5	6	3	6	6	5	4	4	—43	
In 5	6	6	4	5	6	5	4	..	—41	
Total, 17 holes.....84										
Jasper Lynch—										
Out 5	5	5	4	6	7	5	5	4	—46	
In 6	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	..	—40	
Total, 17 holes.....86										

The Tuxedo Golf Club added another victory to its credit on Saturday by defeating the Powelton Club of Newburg in a team match, with eleven on a side. The game was played on the new Tuxedo links, the home golfers scoring eight points to three for the visitors.

The Elizabethtown golf team beat the Forest Hill golfers of Newark in a team match played last Saturday on the Forest Hill links by 19 holes to 7.

MONTCLAIR WINS A GOLF MATCH.

Defeats the Litchfield Team by a Score of 28 Holes to 0.

Montclair defeated the Litchfield golf team yesterday by the high score of 28 holes to 0. The contest was played on the new links of the Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J., and was more one-sided than had been expected, in view of the fact that it was the rubber game, each club having won a match during the Summer. Allan Kennedy, who made the best score for the home team, established the new record of 85 strokes for the course. The teams and scores were:

MONTCLAIR.	Holes.	LITCHFIELD.	Holes.
T. T. Reid.....	5	A. Baldwin.....	0
Allan Kennedy.....	10	F. N. Smith.....	0
Paul Wilcox.....	3	W. H. Sanford.....	0
S. H. Harris.....	4	E. P. Roberts.....	0
F. M. Harrison.....	6	M. R. Griffen.....	0
Total.....	28	Total.....	0

After the team match, Kennedy and Reid played a four-ball game with Baldwin and Smith, and the former pair won by 6 up and 5 to play.

WOMEN AT THE TENNIS NETS.

Staten Island Ladies' Club Revives Its Fall Tournament.

The once-famous Fall lawn tennis tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club was revived yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston. This year's meeting becomes important because of the reappearance of Miss Bessie Moore, the former champion of America, who has been out of competition for two seasons. The scores:

Ladies' Single, Preliminary Round—Miss Bessie Moore of Brooklyn beat Miss Margaret Johnson of Staten Island, 6—1, 7—9, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—Miss E. N. Souther of Orange beat Miss D. Kobbé of Staten Island, 2—6, 15—13, 8—6.
Mixed Doubles, First Round—Miss Bessie Moore and J. P. Paret beat Miss E. Edwards and J. D. Ogilby, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS AT CINCINNATI.

Women Play Singles in the National Open Tournament.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The National open tennis tournament, under the management of the Cincinnati Lawn Tennis Association, was well attended to-day. There are 125 entries contesting for $700 in prizes in the events that will run all the week. The playing of Misses Closterman and Doherty was the feature. Results:

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Doherty beat Miss Hunt, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Banks beat Miss Rawson, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Steever beat Miss Leaman, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Atkinson beat Miss Field, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Parker beat Miss Rawson, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Champlin beat Miss Harris, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Closterman beat Miss Banning, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Parker beat Miss Champlin, 6—3, 6—2.
Second Round—Miss Banks beat Miss Steever, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Closterman beat Miss Doherty, 6—1, 6—3.
Finals.—Miss Closterman beat Miss Doherty, 9—7, 4—6, 6—2.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

MacLeod of Dare, an Outsider, Wins the Monarch Stakes.

CLOSE FINISH IN THE FIFTH

The Roman, Candle Black, and Chappaqua Heads Apart at the End—Mr. Croker Buys Two Fillies.

There was the air of the sales ring in the paddock at Gravesend yesterday, for sales were frequent, and among the purchasers of two of the horses sold was Richard Croker. From John E. Madden he purchased the two-year-old filly Calea, the full sister to Jean Bereaud, by His Highness-Carrie C. Mr. Madden purchased the filly at private sale about ten days ago from David Gideon, and was not anxious to part with her. He concluded eventually to let her go to the Tammany chieftain at a price he would not make public. Mr. Croker also bought from David Gideon the two-year-old filly Neda. Barney Schrieber, the Western turfman, bought from Pat Dunne Bannockburn and Fly-by-Night.

The Monarch Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, was the only stake race on the card. Most of the events were spoiled by heavy withdrawals, especially those races in which the fields were originally very light.

In the Monarch Stakes the fast Western filly Spirituelle was selected by the talent as the choice, but Martimas was generously backed by those who had heard of a fast trial by him. MacLeod of Dare and Prince McClurg were the despised ones of the field, but the first named of these two was so evidently the best once the field was in motion that there could scarcely be any doubt of the result. Martimas was off in front and took the rail, but the Western filly would not let him get away from her, and before the first turn was reached she ran up with him, and the pair ran almost locked to the back stretch. Then Spencer took Spirituelle up to the front, and showed the way by about a neck, while MacLeod of Dare trailed along easily about a length behind. Once the stretch was reached Martimas had enough, and he dropped back, gradually, while Spirituelle was being driven out by Spencer. She was evidently a bit short of work, for when MacLeod of Dare came after her, he passed her easily and won by a length.

A finish such as that between The Roman, Candle Black, and Chappaqua, in the fifth race, is well worth traveling some distance to witness. During the early part of the race it looked as if the 100 to 1 shot, Domineer, would make a runaway race of it, but he came back to the field after seven furlongs had been covered, and Candle Black took up the lead. Into the stretch he showed the way, with both The Roman and Chappaqua lapped on his saddle girths. O'Leary made a desperate effort to get his mount clear of them, but he could not shake them off, and the finish resolved itself into a fine drive down to the end. Just at the final jump The Roman got his head in front, while Candle Black was the same distance in front of Chappaqua.

The first race, a five-furlong dash for two-year-old fillies, proved to be an easy thing for J. J. McCafferty's filly Cleora. For the first half mile it looked as if Affect would outrun Cleora, for she started off like a streak of lightning, and opened up a gap of several lengths. Then Bullman got the favorite together, and she quickly overtook Cleora. Once she got to Affect's saddle girths, it was all over, for she came away easily in the final furlong and won as she pleased by a length.

A handicap for all ages at a mile and a sixteenth had originally a field of five, but three were scratched, leaving only Rush and Cambrian to contend. The latter was at no time dangerous to Rush, for he won easily by the length's advantage he had maintained all through.

If there was a scarcity of material in the first two races there was more than enough for the third, fifth, and sixth events. A field of sixteen faced the flag in the third race, a five and a half furlong selling dash for maiden two-year-olds. They were about as poor a collection as has been gotten together in a long time, and Kamara, a 20 to 1 shot, who had in his previous races shown to much better advantage than any of the others, went to the front at the start and was never afterward headed. He won easily by three lengths from Vesuvian.

Judge Wardell's friends, and they were legion in the last race, were not worried much after a furlong had been run, for, although Sky Scraper put out a merry pace for a furlong, she came back to Judge Wardell then, and the latter went to the front. He remained there to the end, winning in a drive by a length from Sky Scraper.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies which have not won $2,500. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third; weights 7 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.
1—Cleora, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., by Florist-Jennie, 107 pounds, 11 to 20 and out..(Bullman)
2—Affect, Marcus Daly's b. f., 112, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Oneck Queen, Oneck Stable's b. f., 112, 6 to 1.....(Maher)
4—Orthia, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 107, 15 to 1..(Odom)
Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse $800, added to a suscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 1-5.
1—Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., 3 years, by Wadsworth-Rena d'Or, 114 pounds, 1 to 2..(Spencer)
2—Cambrian, W. H. Laudeman's ch. c., 3, 114, 8 to 5.....(Odom)
Won easily by a length.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.
1—Kamara, J. P. Martin's br. f., by Candlemas-Balaklava, 99 pounds, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1..(Boland)
2—Vesuvian, W. B. Jennings's b. c., 106, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Corinthian, Arthur White's ch. c., 104, 4 to 1.(Odom)
King Bramble, 97, 4 to 1, (Wilson;) Bombshell, 108, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Cracker, 97, 30 to 1, (Absher;) Lanza, 94, 50 to 1, (Cogswell;) Lingerie, 107, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Fleeting Moments, 99, 10 to 1, (Jenkins;) Eileen Daly, 99, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Hop Brook, 104, 50 to 1, (McDermott;) Golden Sceptre, 94, 40 to 1, (Romanelli;) Eavesdropper, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Specific, 97, 30 to 1, (C. Williams;) Mountain Mist, 99, 20 to 1, (Moody,) and Easter Lily, 105, 20 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Monarch Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $20 forfeit, of which $300 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.
1—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larable's b. c., by Candlemas-Julia L., 116 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Spirituelle, T. C. McDowell's ch. c., 116, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., 116, 2 to 1..(Taral)
4—Prince McClurg, J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s br. c., 126, 6 to 1.....(Odom)
Won handily by a length; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $600 in 1899. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Weights 10 pounds below the scale. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.
1—The Roman, T. H. Ryan's br. h., 5 years, by Brutus-Beauty, 104 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., 4, 104, 5 to 2 and 11 to 10.....(O'Leary)
3—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 3, 95, 15 to 1.....(Wilson)
Gen. Mart Gary, 95, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Belle of Memphis, 101, 5 to 1, (Jenkins;) Hurly Burly, 101, 5 to 2, (Clawson;) Domineer, 95, 100 to 1, (Cogswell;) Klondyke Queen, 92, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and Cock Robin, 104, 40 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About six furlongs. Time—1:11.
1—Judge Wardell, G. W. Graydon's b. f., 4 years, by Himyar-Rokee, 94 pounds, 7 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Wilson)
2—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3, 96, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Jenkins)
3—The Star of Bethlehem, H. Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 108, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)
Dave S., 108, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) L'Alouette, 110, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Jenks, 99, 7 to 2, (Odom;) Tabouret, 88, 25 to 1, (Ryan;) Tinge, 98, 6 to 1, (Dupee;) Linella, 95, 300 to 1, (Boland;) Howard S., 106, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Sensational, 93, 300 to 1, (Brennan;) Sweet Caporal, 107, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Hanlon, 88, 100 to 1, (Buen;) Maggie Doyle, 102, 300 to 1, (Bercher,) and *Tremargo, 96, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.
*Left at the post.
Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Eder	169	Life Guard	132
Merlin	132		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won since Aug. 26; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Blueaway	110	Forget Not	103
Dan Rice	106	Deyo	103
Estaca	106	Jefferson	98
Clonsilla	106	Piccolo	96
Mariti	103	Bettie Grey	94

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $750, to carry 110 pounds; penalties. Five and a half furlongs.

Kilmarnock	117	Reynolds	110
Montanic	114	Goldone	110
Big Gun	114	Rockton	110
Hammock	110	Post Haste	110
Ross Clark	110	Pincher	110
Reminder	110	Precursor	110
Angle	110	Mac Flecknoe	110
Standing	110	All Gold	110

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Breeze Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

King Barleycorn	121	Alpen	101
Hardy Pardee	111	Hurricane	101
Toluca	103		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. About three-quarters of a mile.

McMeekin	126	King Bramble	104
Montanic	120	Hammock	103
Reynolds	110	Motley	102
Boundlee	109	Herbert	102
Benalder	108	Peaceful	100
Maidstone	106	Rochester	97

SIXTH RACE.—For mares of all ages which have not won $1,000 in 1899; special weights. About three-quarters of a mile.

Doglida	120	Acushla	114
Lambent	120	Mai	114
Jinks	114	Monadour	114
Florence Clarke	114	Smoke	100
Lady Lindsay	114		

Cobwebs the Speedway Champion.

Nathan Straus takes great pride in the performances of his speedy trotter, Cobwebs, whose claim to the championship on the road has been defended in many brushes recently. The report that Cobwebs was beaten in a race on the Speedway on Sunday by the ex-champion pacer, Robert J., driven by his owner, Lewis G. Tewksbury, was not wholly justified. Robert J. was the victor by about two lengths in a preliminary warming-up dash, but Cobwebs soon afterward wiped out the defeat in a hard drive in which Robert J. was fairly vanquished. Prior to these trials of speed, which were the most severe Cobwebs has yet experienced, Mr. Straus's trotter defeated Dr. Gill's Captain Jack. The three contests were among the best that have been seen on the Speedway this season.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyns and Chicagos Play an Eight-Inning Tie Game—Kennedy Weakens at the End.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	38	.701
Philadelphia	83	49	.629
Boston	80	51	.611
Baltimore	75	53	.586
St. Louis	75	59	.560
Cincinnati	73	60	.549
Chicago	67	64	.511
Pittsburg	63	69	.477
Louisville	61	70	.466
New York	53	75	.414
Washington	49	81	.377
Cleveland	20	119	.144

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 10.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 5, (first game.)
Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 4, (second game.)
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4, (first game.)
Washington, 8; Cleveland, 5, (second game.)
Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The Brooklyns and Chicagos played an eight-inning tie game at Washington Park yesterday, darkness ending the sport. The Brooklyns secured what appeared to be a winning lead, which they held up to the seventh inning. Kennedy until that stage pitched a steady game, Lange, the Chicago's big centre fielder, being about the only visiting player that could solve his pitching. Then came a break in his work. To help matters along for the visitors, Dahlen made a bad throw. The inning netted the Chicagos four runs, cutting the Brooklyns' lead down to one run. Manager Hanlon would not send Kennedy in to pitch in the seventh inning. Dunn took his place. The four hits made off him and a base on balls, with a wild throw by McGuire, gave the Chicagos three runs and the lead. It was growing dark when Brooklyn took its eighth turn with a lead of two runs to overcome. Dunn made a hit and Kelley followed with a three-bagger. Keeler hit a long fly to Ryan, and Kelley ran home with the tieing run. The next two batters went out and the game was called. Jennings, who replaced Daly at second base, did good work both in fielding and batting. For Chicago, Lange played a fine all-around game.

It was at first announced that the game would be played off this afternoon after the regularly scheduled contest for to-day. This was changed later, as Manager Hanlon does not want to work the team too hard. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	3	2	2	0	0	Ryan, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Curley, 2b	2	0	0	1	1
Jennings, 2b	2	3	0	2	0	Lange, cf	4	5	3	0	0
Anderson, 1b	1	1	8	1	0	Everitt, 1b	1	1	9	2	0
Jones, cf	1	1	2	1	0	Mertes, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	2	4	2	Bradley, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
McGuire, c	0	3	3	2	1	Magoon, ss	0	2	3	4	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	5	7	1	Chance, c	0	1	2	1	0
Kennedy, p	1	0	0	1	1	Griffith, p	0	0	1	6	1
Dunn, p	1	1	0	1	0						
Total	10	13	24	18	5	Total	10	11	24	16	3

Brooklyn	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	—10
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	—10

Three-base hits—Casey, McGuire, Chance, and Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Keeler and Magoon. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 6; off Griffith, 1; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Griffith, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 9. Stolen bases—Jennings, Casey, McGuire, Lange, Mertes, Bradley, and Magoon. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings and Casey. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly. Attendance, 2,000.

Bostons Win and Lose.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Boston and Pittsburg broke even to-day. Lewis had the first game well in hand up to the ninth inning, when he became unsteady, and allowed Pittsburg to score four runs and win the game. In the second game Boston drove Hoffer from the box in the second inning, and Chesbro, who succeeded him, was almost as easy. Willis kept Pittsburg's hits well scattered. The second game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0—5
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4—7

Base hits—Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Sullivan; Pittsburg, Gray and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	7	1	2	0	1	0	..	—11
Pittsburg	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Boston, 12; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Pittsburg, Hoffer, Chesbro, and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Philippi's pitching was a puzzle to the heavy-hitting Philadelphias to-day, and the game resulted in a victory for Louisville. Bernhard pitched well, but was hit at opportune times. Score:

Louisville	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Philippi and Steelman; Philadelphia, Bernhard and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Smith.

Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Until the eighth inning of to-day's game Frisk, with good support, had the Baltimores shut out. Three singles and a brace of errors tied the score. In the ninth two singles and a force hit gave Baltimore the game. Score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Frisk and Peitz; Baltimore, McGinnity and Fultz. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Clevelands Win a Game.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Cleveland won the first game to-day in the tenth inning, when Dowd scored on a single by Hemphill, it being their first victory since Aug. 25. Cleveland started well in the second game, but stupid playing in the seventh inning allowed Washington to win the game, which was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness.

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—4
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Washington, 12; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Washington, McGee and Kittridge; Cleveland, Harper and Sugden.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	..	—8
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Washington, 12; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McManus; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

RYAN WHIPS FRANK CRAIG.

Badly Punishes the Man Who Did So Well in England.

"Tommy" Ryan, the Syracuse middleweight pugilist, gave Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," a terrible drubbing before 7,000 persons at the Coney Island Sporting Club last night. Craig recently returned from England, where he had made a reputation and much money in the past three years.

Craig knocked Ryan down in the second round, but never afterward did he hold the upper hand. In the ninth round he went down five times to avoid punishment. His face was battered out of all shape when he came up for the tenth round and Referee Siler stopped the bout.

The Bridge Cycle Path Project.

The Joint Cycle Clubs' Committee, which is working to get a cycle path over the Brooklyn Bridge, held a meeting yesterday in the L. A. W. rooms in Nassau Street. Bridge Engineer Mart

ON LIQUID AND OTHER AIR

Exceptions Taken to the Prospectus of a New Company.

OFFICERS DEFEND ITS CLAIMS

Much Talk of "Mysterious Forces"—First Automobile with the New Motor Promised in Three Weeks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was drawn recently to the advertisements of the Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company of Boston, and in response to a letter addressed to the company, I promptly received a prospectus and a letter from the "Department of Finance," with a typewritten signature, stating that, the former issue of stock having been all subscribed, an advance will be made shortly to $4 a share.

The prospectus is headed with the motto, "And the last shall be first." It begins with glowing words upon steam and electricity, which are destined to become effete before this "newly discovered force"—the "greatest force ever wrested from nature." We are told that liquid air is "a scientific fact," which leads one to infer that facts are of different kinds, scientific and otherwise. The company is not satisfied with a pressure of over twelve thousand pounds to the square inch, but this is vastly increased by the "superheating process."

Perhaps the most wonderful of all the great and exclusive possessions of the company is the process for manufacturing liquid air "at a figure far less than half that claimed by any other method, • • • revealing the mystery of liquid air as the foundation of an immense business, to become in all probability the most profitable ever known to the world." Just think of it! Gold from sea water was elusive, but without comparison to the "mystery" of liquid air.

Reading carefully the description of the processes, we learn that the liquid air makes itself. To be sure there must be a "plant," which may be and probably will be an expensive one to the investors; but "the sole expense is the interest on the money invested in the plant and the wages of the workmen." Beyond this "there is practically no expense, the atmosphere being the only material to be worked upon, and that itself in our apparatus used over again, thus still further reducing the cost of production."

In other words, liquid air is produced by this company at the cost of interest and wages alone—the source of power is the air itself, which, being subjected to the magic influence of a plant, operating without fuel or steam or electricity or other known agency, forthwith proceeds to liquefy! Shade of the immortal Keely! Not even the harmonic-vibration motor deserves the laurels bravely won in this day, in the presence of this later "mystery" of liquid air.

It is difficult to take the prospectus of the company seriously. It may be that this company does possess valuable patents, possibly some of the promised applications and economies of liquid air are actually achieved and demonstrated. But the general tone of the prospectus is not favorable to this view. Perhaps the persons responsible for it are inspired to enthusiasm by contemplation of the possibilities which are so glowingly set forth. Whatever may be the truth, if the company is organized in good faith and deserves the confidence of the public, it is unfortunate that the prospectus is of a character to arouse grave doubts.

It is impossible to learn from that document how much the company has done toward the realization of the many enumerated commercial applications of liquid air. There is not a single clear statement of fact, not a figure as to costs or economy to indicate accomplished results. All seems to be in the air—but not in the way the company intends.

The prospective investor in liquid air enterprises should not be misled by extravagant promises from irresponsible promoters. Liquid air contains only as much energy as is put into it by the compressing engine. No power is created in the operation of compression. Liquid air is not an original source of energy—it is merely a medium of transfer or transmission of power, which is generated at the cost of fuel under a boiler.

The investing public has a right to much more information than is conveyed in the general statements of the prospectus. There is no "mystery" about liquid air. It is absurd to pretend that there is any "newly discovered force" in it. It is impossible that it will yield as much available power as the engine which produces it.

Doubtless liquid air will find some useful applications, but they are not likely to develop so rapidly in practice as the prospectus would lead one to suppose. There are difficulties to be overcome which are not fully met by ingenious diagrams on paper. In this, as in other matters involving the transfer and utilization of energy, while the practicable economy of any engine cannot always be exactly calculated in advance, it is possible, in every case, to fix an absolute limit which cannot be exceeded. If it were otherwise, perpetual motion might some day be realized. This is perhaps one of the "scientific facts" referred to above, but it seems to have been ignored in the prospectus before me. The menace of science may be shamefully used to deceive the credulous public.

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

New York, Sept. 7, 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—When the above communication was shown the officers of the Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company, at their Boston office, by a representative of THE TIMES, reluctance was at first shown to enter upon what they termed "a newspaper controversy;" but finally a reply was made to the questions of the correspondent which indicates that the company has full faith in the practicability of its processes and their adaptibility to machinery, and in the impregnability of its patent rights.

Within three weeks the first liquid air automobile is to make its appearance upon Boston streets, unless the mechanics fail to keep their promises, and this, the claim is, will be the first public exhibition of the application of liquid air as a motive power. There are mechanical problems involved which had baffled ingenuity until the skill and inventive powers of men connected with this company were combined and the result, it is claimed, was attained. In the office there is a working model of the running gear of the company's automobile, showing an ingenious contrivance for expanding and contracting the gear, so that the speed may be decreased and the power increased at will, for hill-climbing purposes, without an increase of the horse power.

The company's claims are, besides the one above mentioned, that it manufactures liquid air for one cent a gallon; that it liquefies 100 per cent. of the air which it compresses, whereas other methods have allowed for a loss of 75 per cent., and produces in one pound of liquid air the equivalent of twenty pounds of storage battery.

The superheating, which it is claimed increases the pressure about 37 pounds for each heat unit, produces the instantaneous availability of the full power, or of any degree desired.

The great cheapness claimed in the cost of production is attributed, first, to the entire liquefaction of the compressed air, and, secondly, to the utilization of all the dynamic forces of air.

As to the expense, said the official with whom THE TIMES'S representative talked: "Our raw material, the air, costs us nothing. Our only expense, then, besides the interest on the money invested in the plant and the wages of the workmen, is for fuel. We never claimed to operate a plant without fuel."

In reference to its patents, the Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company is a bit reticent—for business reasons, it is explained. "But," said the official, "it will be found that we are amply secured by patents in this country, and have applications pending abroad. Our rivals can, if they search the Patent Office records, find the patents under which we are working and which we have bought outright, but we do not propose to point them out for the benefit of competitors or would-be competitors."

The parts of the first automobile are being constructed in different places, and the assembling will be done at the factory, at the corner of Albany Street and Massachusetts Avenue, in Cambridge. This factory was purchased at a cost of $100,000, and is being filled with machinery, costing $50,000. It will contain two compressors of a new and improved design, each of one hundred horsepower.

There is no claim that liquid air is an original source of energy; it is secondary as much as electricity is secondary. The company officials do not controvert the assertion made by the writer to THE TIMES, that "it is impossible that it will yield as much available power as the engine which produces it," but by harnessing the three dynamic forces resultant from the production of liquid air it is possible, they say, to get a greater power than is given out by the engine.

They also claim to be satisfied that all the "difficulties to be overcome" have been solved by their experts; but they laugh at the suggestion of perpetual motion. They claim nothing, they assert, but what has been already demonstrated scientifically in three different fields of investigation.

The sanguine air pervading the office in Boston is unmistakable, and the desire is expressed that any skeptic should call and be convinced of the truth of any and all claims made.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A plan for the reorganization of the Newark fire insurance rating compact will be submitted to the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department at its regular monthly meeting, to be held in Philadelphia to-day.

A private cable dispatch received in this city yesterday states positively that the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich, whose Vice President, Dr. Simon, was recently in this country, has decided not to enter the United States.

Forty-five members of the Cincinnati Fire Underwriters' Association have issued to their companies a signed resolution protesting against a dispatch published in a business journal and attacking the alleged favoritism of Secretary Harding of the association "in his method of making rates." The resolution also declares that the members have "full confidence in the integrity and impartiality of Secretary Harding.

The insurance on the property of A. S. Nichols at 103 to 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, which was nearly destroyed by fire Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On Building—Hanover, $3,000; Traders' of New York, $3,000; German-American, $2,500; British America, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,000; Continental, $2,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,000; Agricultural, $2,000; Palatine, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Hartford, $1,500; Germania, $1,500; Greenwich, $1,500; Magdeburg, $1,500. On Stock—German-American, $1,787.50; Hartford, $1,787.50; Traders' of New York, $1,787.50; Hanover, $1,787.50; Continental, $1,787.50; British America, $1,650; Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,237.50; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,237.50; Agricultural, $1,237.50; Palatine, $825; Magdeburg, $825; Lancashire, $825; Greenwich, $825; Germania, $750. On Machinery—New York Underwriters', $1,650; Agricultural, $262.50; Phenix of Brooklyn, $262.50; Liverpool and London and Globe, $262.50; Hartford, $212.50. The brokers, Gordon, Roberts & Co., will care for the interests of the assured in the adjustment of the loss.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Bok, proprietor of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—K. Morrison, Glasgow.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. J. M. Baldwin, Princeton.

CAMBRIDGE—W. F. Hitt, Washington; J. M. Bullock, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—James Stewart, Glasgow; D. K. Symington, Scotland.

GRAND—W. Turner, Liverpool; Capt. J. MacNutt, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. A. Stratton, Albany; Frank E. Nichols, Honolulu.

HOFFMAN—John Yuille, Glasgow; D. A. Hedderwick, Glasgow; F. B. Fortesque, Glasgow; J. Hirsch, Antwerp.

HOLLAND—Sir William Kennedy, London; the Hon. W. Vivian, England; W. A. Martin, England; F. R. Stevens, Washington; Capt. Standon and J. W. Gray, London; Cowley Lambert, London.

IMPERIAL—S. Harrison Wagner, New Haven; Stuart Robson, New York.

MANHATTAN—William Strong Post, Hartford; D. P. Garnsey, Honduras; Jay Morton, Chicago; J. B. Ingalls, Boston; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, London; ex-Mayor J. A. Roche, Chicago.

MAJESTIC—Henrich Schnewind, Germany; Dr. Couze, Berlin.

NETHERLAND—Major J. M. Grant, St. John, N. B.; Marcus Daly, Montana.

PARK AVENUE—C. C. Stollmeyer, Trinidad.

PLAZA—D. Lonsdale Wilson, London.

SAVOY—Dr. C. Hoepfner, Frankfort-on-Maine; Sidney Rosenfeld, London; M. de Aspiroz, Washington.

STURTEVANT—Thomas Guest, Manchester, England.

WALDORF—Capt. A. G. Tate, R. N., London; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; W. J. Hope-Johnston, England; J. Kormura, Japan; A. N. Spice, Sheffield, England; H. M. Duncan, London; A. Blashki, Sydney, Australia; Hewitt Bolce, Kingston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blotchky Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. G. Blotchky, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Atlanta, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Braman, C. L., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions, fancy, and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, wash goods and linings; F. E. Rick, trimmings; A. J. Ferguson, groceries; T. F. Bennon, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Cook, L. W., Altoona, Penn.; housefurnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Coffin, C. W., Bangor, Me.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Dewald, George, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. W. Dewald, notions and fancy goods; T. M. Lloyd, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadillac.

Dozier, S., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Cross, laces; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; G. H. Milliken, white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, domestics, silks, black goods, and linings; 2 Walker Street.

Drewey, Huches, & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions, fancy goods; 43 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Eumerer's, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Eumerer, cloaks, suits, furnishing goods; Hotel Rivers.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. G. Jessop, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street.

Frank, G. W., Kearney, Neb.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, prints; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Fox, dry goods; 15 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Fisher, M. D., & Sons, Spencer, N. Y.; M. L. Fisher, dry goods; H. H. Fisher, notions; Hotel Albert.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Grief, woolens; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. Harmon, domestics, woolens, and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Gaphin, H. F., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; G. Hengerer, furniture; 377 Broadway.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Green, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hirst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanzwoll, flowers and feathers; 96 Spring Street; Holland House.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; S. Mayer, clothing; 406 Broadway; Gerard House.

Kaufman, J., Butler, Penn.; dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kilham, M. S., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

May, D., Richmond, Va.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; R. H. Booth, furnishing goods; J. H. Mahoney, ladies' and infants' wear; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. Schnaufer, linens and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Mitchell, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. D. Williams, stationery and books; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Raymond, Mrs. I., Waverly, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods; 34 Thomas Street.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rosenbaum, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. D. Adams, bags and burlaps; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Morton, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, ribbons and ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Ruben, furnishing goods; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Stafford, velvets; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoads, domestics, dress goods, and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Samuels, S., Newbury, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; St. Cloud Hotel.

MUTUAL RESERVE REPORT

Supt. Payn Sends Result of Examination to Attorney General.

THE ASSOCIATION SOLVENT

President Burnham Ascribes General Character of Report to Opposition to Assessment Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day, under Section 207 of the insurance law, reported the result of his examination of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York to the Attorney General as of May 16, 1899. That date constitutes such a fiscal period in its transactions as is represented by audited or completed call No. 103 upon its membership for funds with which to meet death losses and expenses.

The figures in the appended report of Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel place the reserve fund at $3,007,580.68; invested and other assets, not including mortuary and dues resources, $3,293,067.79; net amount of unpaid death claims, $2,122,541.41, and total liabilities, $2,317,560.37. Mortuary receipts are stated as amounting to $5,566,732.74 and mortuary disbursements, including expenses thereon, $5,865,267.74.

Mr. Vanderpoel further reports that "this gives the association a balance of funds on the above basis of $975,507.22, as against $1,531,981.34 on a similar basis Dec. 31, 1897, or a decrease since then of $556,474.12.

"I have not included in the amount of outstanding claims the sum of $88,500 of claims under policies which, by the records of the association, are shown to have been lapsed for non-payment of assessments prior to the death of the insured. Suits have been brought upon the greater portion of these."

Superintendent Payn states that a study of Mr. Vanderpoel's report compels him to state that "the result of the examination shows that the association is solvent."

"Any assessment insurance corporation," Mr. Payn proceeds, "owing death claims 'exceeding its assets,' and so being actually insolvent, but desiring to avoid statutory insolvency, merely has to issue an unlimited number of special or extra assessments, and as long as they are 'in process of collection' insolvency cannot be declared to exist. The law is that so long as the combined amount of the assets of the corporation and of its assessments or calls in process of collection exceeds the amount of 'matured death claims or other obligations due and unpaid' the corporation is solvent.

"The Superintendent of Insurance cannot be held responsible for the conduct of corporations of this state unless adequate and sufficient powers to protect the interests of their policy holders are definitely given him in the law. As the law now exists he is without such powers."

The examiner states "that the association's sworn statement to the Insurance Department for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896, showed it to have 118,449 policies in force, covering $325,026,061 of insurance. From the examination just closed it is ascertained, as stated, that its policies in force number 76,592, or a falling off of 41,857 since the beginning of 1897, with an accompanying loss of $130,970,090 of insurance since then, or a decrease of 35 per cent. in number of policies and 40 per cent. in amount of insurance in force."

Superintendent Payn severely criticises the position taken by the association in the receipt of bond statements in payment of premiums since the last examination. He also calls attention to "a failure on the part of the association to state conspicuously in its policies that the right was reserved to increase rates at any time, when necessary." He adds:

"In the examiner's data presented with his report, though not referred to in the report Bismarck's record is a transaction the propriety of which I question. It consists in placing a so-called contingent fund at the disposal of the President of the association, to be used by him in his sole discretion for the purpose of meeting certain expenses incident to the association's affairs.

"As shown by its official minutes the Board of Directors of the association has evidenced an appreciation of the irregularity of such payments to the President and apparently attempted to rectify the same.

"The examination of policy or premium registers and of applications for policies, has shown irregularities and inequalities. In fact it may be stated that the premium rate schedule of this association is based on inequality.

"This examination of the policy registers has also disclosed the fact that the sworn schedules furnished by the association's officers as of Dec. 31, 1898, purporting to show the number of policies and the amount of insurance in force and the months in which the association's liability would cease, were incorrect in that they did not show the correct ages of the insured nor the correct ages at which the insurers' liability would cease, and did show $173,000 of insurance in force for which policies were never signed."

"At a hearing held before me at the Insurance Department, the officers of the association and their counsel reviewed in detail the examiner's report, for the purpose of requesting certain modifications to it. It was claimed that reference should have been made by the examiner to the fact that this examination was primarily at the request of the officers of the association, and secondly because of certain allegations made against the officers and its management by certain discharged officers and employes.

"The examination was contemplated by this department before the request was made by the officers of the association. The allegations referred to did not cause the examination to be made. I had determined upon same prior to the filing of any charges.

Charles W. Camp, Secretary of the Mutual Reserve, issued a circular to the members last night by order of the Executive Committee of the association, with comments upon the report, in part, as follows:

"The Superintendent criticises the management for allowing to members of the fifteen-year class credit for matured bond statements on account of dues and assessments. He holds that these members should have been compelled to pay the assessments in cash or lose their insurance. If the management has erred technically in this matter—which it unequivocally denies, its action having been based on the advice of able counsel—it has discharged the contracts in their spirit and relieved the members holding them to the utmost possible extent of the burden of necessary cost.

"The Superintendent is an avowed opponent of the system of insurance under which the association operates. He takes occasion in this report to condemn the State law regulating that system. That law has been one of the most serious embarrassments the management has had in placing the business upon the basis of sound life insurance principles. The examination of a department hostile to the system has revealed but minor matters for criticism. The management has reduced the expenses during the present year nearly $300,000."

Frederick A. Burnham, President of the association, when seen last night declared that the general character of Superintendent Payn's report was due to his bitter opposition to the assessment plan of insurance. Mr. Burnham continued:

"The Superintendent was compelled to declare the association solvent, because it possesses a clear surplus of $1,000,000, and if he had made a correct and accurate report this surplus would have been two and a half times that figure.

"The decrease in business was caused by the lapses among the fifteen-year class. The association is better off without any of that business, which was assumed by the old Harper management at inadequate rates.

"The association is in better condition financially than ever before in its history."

Clerk Cuts His Wrists to Die.

Thomas Kibbele, a clerk, forty-four years old, of 144 East Eighty-fourth Street, tried to kill himself yesterday at the Putnam House by cutting gashes in his wrists and neck. He was discovered by a watchman in time to stop the bleeding and to save his life. A letter which he wrote to his employer, Charles Knight of 156 Fifth Avenue, and which the police found in his pocket, hints at some indiscretion. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the prison ward.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:45	Sun sets	6:03	Moon rises	...

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:04	Gov. Isl'd	7:29	H. Gate	9:25
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:26	Gov. Isl'd	7:52	H. Gate	9:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 19.

	Mails Close,	Vessels Sail.
Evelyn, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kersington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	1:00 P. M. 7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Charlottesburg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores, &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Themis, Cape Gracias, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24, inclusive. Thereafter per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25, inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 19.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Sept. 12.
Amazonense, Para, Sept. 7.
Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, Sept. 11.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
Delke Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13.
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.
William Storrs, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
Cuffe, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 13.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Europe, London, Sept. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

Arrived.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Quinton, Santos Aug. 23 and St. Lucia Sept. 10, to Busk & Jevons. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:44 A. M. 19th.

SS Guyandotte, Page, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Themis, (Nor.,) Anderson, Belize, &c., Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Mann, Bristol Aug. 25 and Cardiff 28th, in ballast and passengers to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Bodie, Baltimore Sept. 16, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Will finish loading for Hull.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Dorado, Patten, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Sept. 14 and Charleston 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Tubb London Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:05 P. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Sept. 8, with mdse. and one passenger to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 P. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, London Sept. 7, with mdse. to Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Kingston, &c., Sept. 9, with fruit and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

U. S. transport Buford, Martens, Cienfuegos Sept. 10 and Havana 13th, with passengers and soldiers to U. S. Quartermaster's Department.

U. S. transport Kilpatrick, Rogers, San Juan Sept. 10 and Santiago 13th, with passengers and soldiers, employes, &c., to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 9:48 A. M.

SS Allenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Davies, Shields Sept. 1 and Hampton Roads 17th, in ballast to Horton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Sept. 8 and Boulogne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. South of Fire Island at 9:26 P. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 18, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) (from Philadelphia,) for Liverpool.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

ELECTRIC BUOY LIGHTED.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, have been relighted, the necessary repairs thereto having been made.

LIBBY ISLANDS LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 1, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal on the 10-inch steam whistle at this station, on the S. W. end of the southwesterly of the Libby Islands, entrance to Machias Bay, will be changed to sound blasts of 2 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 13 seconds, thus: Blasts, 2 seconds; silent interval, 13 seconds, blast, 2 seconds; silent interval, 13 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 20, No. 7, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 11, 16, and 17.

HAWK CHANNEL LIGHTS—INSIDE FLORIDA REEFS.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 1, 1899, the following-named lights will be established:

Hen and Chickens Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, 31 feet above the water, on screw pile structure, the structure covered with horizontal slats, having "H. and C." in white on each side of the base, on 4 piles in 16 feet of water on the southerly side of Hen and Chickens Shoal, near its shallest part, and on the northerly side of Hawk Channel. Conch Reef Beacon "E," E. N. E. ½ E.; Crocker Reef Beacon "D," S. E. ⅛ E.; Alligator Reef Lighthouse, S. W. ¾ S.

East Turtle Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed white lens lantern light, 31 feet above the water, on a square, black, pyramidal structure, covered with horizontal slats, having "E. T." in white on each side of the base, on 4 piles in 11½ feet of water on the northerly side of East Turtle Shoal, southerly side of Hawk Channel. Duck Key, W. point, N. by E. ¼ E.; Coffins Patches Beacon, S. W. by S.; Sombrero Key Lighthouse, S. W. by W. ¼ W. and Cannfit Reef, in ballast and passengers to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Bodie, Baltimore Sept. 16, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Will finish loading for Hull.

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SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 18, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light, clear.

Miscellaneous.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) of the Red Star Line, which put in here Sunday for repairs to boilers, having left Philadelphia on Saturday for Liverpool, resumed her voyage yesterday morning.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York via Cherbourg for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Gibraltar Sept. 12.

SS Papenburg, (Br.,) Capt. Janes, from New York for Oran, passed Gibraltar Sept. 12.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 16.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.

Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Cotton Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Acts as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 292 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg / 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. / 116 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
BANKERS.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
EXECUTE COMMISSION ORDERS
PURCHASE OR SALE
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Call or write for Special Reports & Market Letter.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FRACTIONAL LOTS.
Exclusive and well-equipped office for
LADY CUSTOMERS.
We offer the best possible facilities for quick and profitable trading.
A. B. FOOTE & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
487 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To Holders of Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.:

Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Five Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1899.

This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been exchanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent. Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this offer will promptly tender their bonds for exchange either to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated September 1, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

N. Y. CENTRAL
WILL SELL AT 175
and later on go higher than Lake Shore stock. Information mailed free. Address
RELIABLE, 1,242 Broadway.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
60 shs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
20 shs. Holland Building Association.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
8 shs. Hurst Electrotype Co.
500 shs. Anglo-American Canaigre Co. (Hypd.)
3,000 shs. Chicala Water Co., Iowa (Hypd.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Michigan Peninsula Car Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
6 shs. The Tingue Manf. Co.
35 shs. Ninth Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Panama Star & Herald.
5 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. German-Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co.
28 shs. North American Trust Co.
47 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
30 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
$15,000 Citizens' Gas Co. (Bridgeport, Conn.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1935.
12 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
50 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$20,000 N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
300 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
26 shs. National Surety Co.
5 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
19 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
8 shs. 4th National Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, September 19, at 12:30 P.M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each (25 shares with privilege.)
20 shares Wells-Fargo Express, $100 each.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
Warehouse Receipts for 167 bales Sumatra Tobacco, 31 bales Havana Tobacco, and 130 cases Domestic Tobacco (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, R. O. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, EDMUND RANDOLPH, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, S. C. T. DODD, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, FRANK JAY GOULD.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.
The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FOR SALE.—Preferred stock, in corporation doing good business, paying 5% interest; capital guaranteed by trust company. Address B C., Box 141 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., September 18, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 14, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 20, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon September 29, 1899, and reopened October 16, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
New York, September 18, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 28th, and will be opened on October 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.
A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid in the Company's Office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 2d 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Sept. 30, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago for the quarter ending Sept. 30 next, payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 19 and open Oct. 3.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing Directors and for transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 2, 1899.

New York and East River Ferry Company,
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE will be held Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 M. in the Board Rooms, No. 38 and 40 New St., New York, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may legally come before them.
GEO. D. HEDIAN, Secretary.
Sept. 18, 1899.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

PROPOSALS.
$8,000—$10,000.
Village of Peekskill Water Bonds.
Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 15th, 1899.
Sealed proposals will be received at Office of Peekskill Water Board, Peekskill, N. Y., up to and until 5 P. M.,
Thursday, Sept. 28th, 1899,
for the purchase of eight to ten bonds of $1,000 each, Water Bonds of the Village of Peekskill, N. Y. Said bonds being sold for the purpose of extending water mains in said village.
The above bonds will be 30-year bonds, registered, and bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, being payable at the Union Trust Company of New York City. Bonds will not be sold for less than par.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be most favorable to the Village, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the Village.
These bonds are authorized by and issued in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, passed April 22d, 1899, being Chapter 400 of the Laws of 1899.
All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Village of Peekskill Water Bonds," and addressed to
WILLIAM H. CLINTON,
Superintendent.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 18	1,099,287
To date this year	128,678,368
Corresponding date last year	74,899,147

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 18	$2,268,200
To date this year	$680,809,670
Corresponding date last year	$604,738,890

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@10 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop..... ¾ | Chi., M. & St. P. pf.. ½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy....	1	Kan. City, P. & G...	1
Am. C. & F. pf....	1¾	Knick. Ice, Chi.....	1½
Am. Cotton Oil....	1¼	Knick. Ice pf.....	1
Am. Linseed pf.....	2	Lake Erie & W.....	1½
Am. Express.....	5	L. E. & W. pf.....	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref..	1¼	Louis. & Nash.....	⅞
Am. S. & R. pf....	2	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire...	1¼	Met. Street Ry.....	2½
Am. S. & W. pf....	⅝	Minn. & St. L.....	2
Am. Sugar Ref.....	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. S. R. pf.....	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	½
Am. Tin Plate.....	1⅛	Mo, Kan. & Texas..	½
Am. Tin P. pf.....	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.....	2
Am. Tobacco.....	1¼	Missouri Pacific.....	⅞
Am. Steel H. pf....	1½	Mobile & Ohio.....	½
Anaconda Copper...	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit.....	½
Balt. & Ohio.....	1¼	Nat. Lead.....	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf....	1¼	Nat. Steel.....	1
B'klyn Rapid Transit.	⅞	Nat. Steel pf.....	1
B'klyn Union Gas....	6	N. J. Central.....	⅞
Brunswick City.....	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake....	4
B., R. & P. pf.....	10½	N. Y. Central.....	⅞
Canada South.....	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	½
Cent. Pacific.....	¾	Norfolk & West.....	½
Chi. Cons. Tract....	3	Norf. & West. pf....	1¼
Chi. & East. Ill.....	9¼	Northern Pacific....	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A..	¾	Ore. R. R. & N. pf..	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B..	⅝	Pacific Coast.....	2¼
Chi. G. W. deb.....	1¾	Pacific Mail.....	1
Chi., M. & St. P....	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi....	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac...	½	Pressed S. Car.....	3
Chi. Term. Trans...	1	Pressed S. C. pf....	⅞
Chi. Term. T. pf....	½	Pullman Car.....	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L...	1⅜	Reading.....	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.....	½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	1	Republic Steel.....	½
Consol. Gas.....	2	Rep. Steel pf.....	½
Cont. Tobacco.....	⅝	St. L. & S. F.....	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.....	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson..	½	St. L. S. W. pf.....	1½
Den. & R. G.....	1	Southern Pacific.....	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf....	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.....	½
Erie.....	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	1½
Erie 1st pf.....	¾	Texas & Pacific.....	⅝
Evans. & T. H.....	1¼	Third Avenue.....	4⅞
Federal Steel.....	1⅞	Twin City R. T.....	3⅜
Federal Steel pf....	1¾	Union B. & P.....	1¼
General Electric...	2½	Union B. & P. pf....	¾
Glucose Sugar.....	2¼	Union Pacific.....	¾
Great North. pf....	2⅞	U. S. Flour Milling..	2⅜
Hocking Valley.....	2½	U. S. Leather pf....	1¾
Illinois Central....	¾	Wis. Cent., w. iss....	½
Int. Paper pf.....	2½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	1¼
Iowa Central.....	¼		
Iowa Cent. pf.....	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g..... 1

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. 1st..	1⅝
C., M. & St. P. S. Minn. 6s.....	3	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. g.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d.....	1⅜
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.....	1	Texas Pacific 1st....	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1¼	Wabash 1st.....	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 2d....	2	Wabash, Deb B.....	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Those tactics which prevailed in the security market last week were resorted to on the Stock Exchange yesterday. In some measure they were effective, but hardly to the extent which speculators relying upon them desired. Stocks were sold for the short account by wholesale; there was not much further show of liquidation.

In the tests that have been made recently only those holders of stocks have been able to keep their accounts intact where confidence and strength together have been available. Sacrifices by wholesale have been made by all the lesser interests of Wall Street. Not only slim margins have been wiped out, but many traders well protected have been coerced into liquidation. Thus speculators of ordinary calibre have disappeared, and securities thrown upon the market in volume have been taken over by interests more than ordinarily strong.

From the speculative standpoint the changes that have taken place during the past week have been changes tending toward strengthening the market situation. Possibly it is true, as bear oracles have for a long time been contending, that too many stocks have been held on slim margins; but if this were so a week ago what has happened since then must have been amply corrective, for meanwhile current quotations are down from 5 to 10 points.

***

While professional Wall Street makes wry faces over financial conditions and affects to see no warrant anywhere for anything except misery, what really are going business conditions?

Is there a single business interest anywhere uncomfortably situated? Is there anywhere a business interest that is not largely prospering?

Isn't it true that in iron and steel and copper and in practically every staple (whether it be crude product or finished material) there is an absorbing market beyond aught of the sort known at any time in years gone by?

In the railway world isn't the situation this: That freight cars are far too few to accommodate crowding traffic, that passenger business is beyond all past records?

Isn't it true that on every hand, in every business, activity is greater and profits larger than ever hitherto have been known?

Just one answer comes to all such inquiries. This country is enjoying an era of business prosperity beyond every precedent of record, beyond every optimistic dream.

***

And as to money: Yesterday on the Stock Exchange the call loan rate at one time was up to 12 per cent., but that was just before the close of business, reflecting nothing normal, having to do only with the exigencies of belated borrowers. Actual business for the day was at an average of 6 per cent. or less.

It is not improbable that help in the monetary situation may come from Washington; though Wall Street affects to be unable to see how assistance can so be provided, there are ample opportunities for just such relief; and—violating no confidence—it can here be said with certainty that such help may be counted upon, if even recent astringent conditions continue.

In the opinion of financiers of highest character and largest influence in Wall Street no action is needed upon the part of the Treasury's administration. Their view is that conditions are less bad than Wall Street has estimated, and that disturbing and depressing factors will disappear speedily even if nothing out of the ordinary be done. None the less it can be relied upon that emergencies not much beyond what is recently of record will be met liberally and comprehensively by Secretary Gage.

***

From the business standpoint not a single discouraging showing is anywhere of record. Money market conditions aside, the business world is not merely presenting cheerful aspects, but is making exhibits encouraging beyond every past hopeful calculation.

Adroit manipulators may for a time manipulate security market quotations, may throttle little speculators, extinguish the hopes of traders on margins, but ultimately, and soon, dominance must be held by facts—and of facts in the present situation ninety-nine out of one hundred are wholly, largely, tremendously inspiriting.

***

The man who now is hopeless, who now sneers and counts on panic, lacks either wit or honesty.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which on Saturday appeared to have been rather neglected by the bears while their raid upon Metropolitan and Manhattan stocks was in progress, was again an object of serious and active attention yesterday, when the bears renewed their attack. The fates, apparently, were favorable to the crusade. Aided by the somewhat depressing London dispatches, the continued fear of tight money, and heavy speculative liquidation, it needed in the early day but a very little more to bring about a more or less general demoralization of timid holders, and thereby to encompass the further depression of the stock. This "last straw" came in the announcement of a suit for the examination of the company's books, and on further reports relating to probable changes involving no inconsiderable outlay of money that might be necessary in the company's equipment.

The result was that, in dealings covering more than 180,000 shares, the quotation declined from 88, the closing figure of Saturday, to 78¾, though later it rallied somewhat, and finally closed for the day at 80⅛—a decline from Saturday of 7⅞ points. Had the stock fallen one point more it would have equaled the lowest figure for the year, which was 77¾, on Jan. 3 last.

***

In this connection, a statement was put out by Mr. Anson R. Flower, in which he denied that the Flower interests would break from Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

"We will," said Mr. Flower, "continue to hold and to protect. Brooklyn will be the great centre of population in Greater New York. It is growing more rapidly than any part of the city, and I consider the franchise itself more valuable than the capital stock. All adverse and alarming reports concerning Brooklyn Rapid Transit may be traced to the bears. The road is in good condition, and is as valuable as any property in New York."

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How Local Traction Stocks Fared.

Busy as the bears were with the Brooklyn property, they nevertheless found time to bestow some little aggressive attention on the local traction stocks, which in the last hour of Saturday's trading had yielded so easily—and so disastrously—to their persistent hammering. Metropolitan was under pressure from the outset, and for no quite certain or appreciable reason fell off several points at the commencement of the day's trading. Later in the day it sold down as low as 187½—a decline of 6½ points from Saturday's figures—but toward the close, on more active buying and the better general feeling of the market, it rallied, and finally closed at 191½, a loss, however, from the closing figures of Saturday of 2½ points. All told, something like 31,000 shares were traded in.

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So far as trading went, Manhattan was much more active than Metropolitan, fully twofold as many shares changing hands. Considering the amount of the dealing in it and the uncertain feeling of the market early in the day, the stock was comparatively steady, the range of quotations being from 105 to 108½, as against Saturday's final figures of 108¼. The closing quotation for the day was 107⅞, a loss of only three-eighths of a point in this the second most extensively traded in stock in the board.

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Some More Inconsistency.

Another interesting exhibition of the Street's more or less consistent inconsistency was given in the manner in which the stocks of the American Steel and Wire Company were dealt in. Notwithstanding the fact that the Directors of this company met and declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, and though there was no unfavorable news in respect to the property, both the common and the preferred stocks showed a decline at the end of the day's quotations—the common of 1½ points and the preferred of five-eighths. The dividend, in fact, appeared to have been ignored, and had it not been for heavy buying by the Directors of the company a further fall might have occurred. As it was, there was such heavy liquidation at the outset that the common stock declined to 45¾, which represented a loss of 5¾ points, as compared with Saturday's close. Only about 2,000 shares of preferred were dealt in.

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President Isaac H. Ellwell, at the conclusion of the meeting of the Directors, said that the earnings of the company were fully meeting expectations. It was stated that no action on the common stock was taken, for the reason that there is a question about the legality of declaring a dividend on the common before the end of the year's business.

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Still Going Downward.

Those people who had thought that the downward movement in St. Paul common had about spent its force, and that the lowest quotation had been reached, were disagreeably surprised yesterday when the retrogression continued. From 128⅝, the closing figure of Saturday, the stock, in dealings involving over 55,000 shares, went down to 125⅝, though subsequently it rallied a full point, closing, nevertheless, 1¾ points below Saturday's figures. As on the preceding days, it seemed to be the belief that the stock was finding its way into stronger hands. Standard Oil is reputed to have bought 20,000 shares.

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Sugar and Tobacco Active.

American Sugar and American Tobacco were again largely traded in, the total for the two amounting to over 100,000 shares, of which Sugar had the advantage in the ratio of about five to four. Sugar, still suffering from the effects of the war now waging among the refining companies, fell from 147⅛ to 142¾, the low figure for the day, finally closing at 145. American Tobacco suffered even a more severe drop, declining from 124¼ to 119¼. Its rally, however, was more marked, and the closing figures—123—showed only a loss from Saturday's figures of 1¼ points. Continental Tobacco, on sales of 10,265 shares, closed five-eighths lower than on the preceding stock market day.

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How Other Stocks Fared.

As to other stocks, the Flower stocks—save Atchison preferred, which on sales of about 51,000 shares scored a gain of one-quarter point—were again under depression. People's Gas fell off a half point; Rock Island a ful point, and Federal Steel 1⅝ points on the common and 1¾ on the preferred. Outside of these, Colorado Fuel took a rather sensational drop to 54⅛ during the day, but later rose to 57⅜, still 1⅛ points

covered at the finish. Union Traction, which opened at 32, advanced ¾ of a point, dropped to 31½, and closed at 32¼. Metropolitan preferred took a reverse, declining from 66¼ to 64½, closing at 65.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	33¼
Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	128
National Biscuit Company common	44¾
National Biscuit Company preferred	99
Chicago Brewing and Malting Company	2¾
Chicago Brewing and Malting Company pf	12½
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Company	3
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co. pf	18
Chicago Packing and Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing and Provision Company pf	80
North Chicago Street Railroad	239½
West Chicago Street Railroad	119
South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Lake Street Elevated Trust Certificates	15
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	9¼
American Linseed preferred	50
American Tin Plate common	38
American Tin Plate preferred	85¼
National Biscuit Company common	44¾
National Biscuit Company preferred	99
National Carbon common	19¼
National Carbon preferred	83
National Steel common	50¾
National Steel preferred	95
Diamond Match	128
West Chicago Street Railroad	119½
Chicago Union Traction	30¾
Chicago Union Traction preferred	81¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following the dull irregular market of last week, the market for outside securities yesterday showed weakness that was more marked than any movement that has recently occurred in the curb market. Only in two or three stocks was trading active, but in these, as well as in many less active issues, the day's transactions brought about substantial declines. The market was weakest during the morning, and later recovered some of its early losses. The market, however, closed irregular and in some cases the final figures were the lowest for the day. The weakness of the market at the opening led to the withdrawal of many buying orders, and little support was given. Amalgamated Copper was particularly weak, and the decline in this issue affected unfavorably the rest of the market. Liquidation was by no means heavy, but just at present the market is very sensitive to unfavorable influences, and yesterday there was sufficient selling pressure to lead to numerous declines.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, the most prominent issue in yesterday's trading, opened at 90½, a fractional recession from Saturday's closing bid, and from this figure it sold down to 88⅝. It rallied later to 89, but at the close the best bid for the stock was 88⅝, which showed a net loss of 2¼ points. Several thousand shares of Amalgamated Copper changed hands during the day, and it was probably the most active issue in the list. Much of the selling of the stock was attributed to Boston, where copper stocks have been suffering a good deal of late. Feeling in that city on the copper stocks seems much less bullish than it was a short time ago, and for some days the influence of the Boston market on Amalgamated Copper and the copper stocks generally has been very unfavorable.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS suffered net losses in both issues of stock and in the bonds. The common stock, following the general course of the market, sold down to 31½. It rallied to 31¾, fell back to 31⅛, and just before the close recovered to 32, closing at 32 bid, a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. The stock was fairly active, but the amount of this issue in the market seems still quite small. After selling down to 31⅛, it recovered very easily to 32, though no such sharp reaction occurred in the rest of the list, and the increased bids were met by only a few hundred shares. The preferred stock lost about 1 point, and the bonds lost 1 point. The latter sold early in the day at 101, and then declined to 99½, closing at 99 bid. About $50,000 of the bonds were traded in. The sharp recovery that occurred just before the close in New Amsterdam gas common seemed in keeping with the generally firm tone which this issue has shown recently. The stock seems to be fairly well distributed and to be strongly held, and the present holders are apparently willing to await the developments which are to bring about a change in the local gas situation. That present conditions cannot be long continued seems certain, and the strength of the New Amsterdam Gas issues is attributable to the confidence the holders of those issues feel in the New Amsterdam Gas Company's receiving favorable terms when a compromise is reached.

RUBBER GOODS common sold below 30 and recovered to 30¾. The last sale of the day was made at 30, and the stock lost 1 point net. A more severe loss was suffered by the preferred stock, which sold down to 83 and closed at 82½ bid, a net loss of 3½ points. Rubber Goods was the most active of the industrial stocks, but the dealing in it was by no means large.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred ended the day with a net gain. It sold at 101, and closed at 100¾ bid, against 100½ on Saturday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾
New Amsterdam	32	33
New Amsterdam pf	57	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	99½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80	81
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf	83⅝	85
American Writing Paper 5s	93	94
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	18⅞	19¼
Distilling Company of America pf	65	67
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5½	6¼
Electric Boat	19	23
Electric Boat pf		47
Havana Commercial	27½	28⅝
Havana Commercial pf	67½	68
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	70	72
National Gramophone	81	83
National Salt	42	45
National Salt pf	72	76
National Tube	45	47
National Tube pf., ex div	99	101
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	97½	
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf	100¾	101
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82½	83½
Siemens-Sheffield subs	120	122
Sloss-Sheffield	83	83½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	75	80
Standard Oil Trust	461	464
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	461
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88⅝	89½
American Air Power	40	45
Arizona Lead	7½	7⅝
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Chicago & Alton subs	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	96	97
Electric Vehicle	98	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic assessment paid	1⅝	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	27⅝	28¼
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4	4⅜
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11¼
Mexican 5s	100¼	100
New England Transportation	7½	8½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	18¼	19
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	137	139
St. Louis common, when issued		34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90¼	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	17	17¾
Trust Company of America	250	251
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	104½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97¼
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26½	99
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	99	99
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	87	87½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	113
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103¼	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8¼	610	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17¾	17	17¾	–1
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½	585	Am. Car & Found. pf	64¾	64¾	64	64	–1¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½	910	American Ice	39¾	40	39	40	– ¼
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56		2,080	American Cotton Oil	42¾	43¼	41½	42¾	–1¼
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106	320	Am. Linseed pf	50	50	50	50	–2
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½	210	American Express	147	147	147	147	–5
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½	100	American Malting Co	16	16	16	16	.....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	66	66¼	66	66¼	.....
Denver Gas	45	46	2,425	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38	38	35½	36¾	–1¼
Denver Gas 5s	89	92	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89¾	89⅝	87½	88	–2
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45	24,705	American Steel & Wire	50	50¼	45¾	50¼	–1¼
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65	1,710	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96	96¼	95¼	96¼	– ⅝
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78	58,410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	145	146¼	142⅝	143	–2½
Indianapolis Gas	110	115	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	117½	117½	117	117	–1½
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105	45	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	99	99	98	98½	.....
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70	1,445	American Tin Plate	39	39	37¼	38¼	–1⅝
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82	360	Am. Tin Plate pf	86½	86½	85	85	–4
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	45	55	49,480	American Tobacco	121½	123	119¼	123	–1¼
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70	143	American Tobacco pf	145½	145½	145	145½	.....
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300	10	Am. Steel & Hoop	38½		38½	41	+ ⅜
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83	3,000	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	84½	84½	83¼	84	–1½
New England Gas & Coke	28	30	1,500	Am. Steel & Reop pf	84½				
New England Gas & Coke bonds	82	84	200	Ann Arbor pf	39½	39¾	39	39	.....
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113	4,750	At., T. & S. F	20¼	20¼	19¾	20¼	– ½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112	63,115	At., T. & S. F. pf	61½	62¾	60⅝	62¼	+ ¼
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½	6,770	Anaconda Copper	53½	53¼	51½	52¼	–1¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	95	96	3,140	Baltimore & Ohio	50¼	50¼	49	49¾	–1¼
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109	192,351	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70⅝	70¾	69¼	70	–1¼
Ohio & Indiana		45		Brooklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	78¾	80½	–7⅛
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70	136	Brooklyn Union Gas	137	137	137	137	–6
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	43	46	100	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	–2¾
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	–10½
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65	100	Canada Southern	52	52	51¾	51¾	–1¼
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90	1,200	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	53¼	53½	52¾	53¼	– ¾
Standard Gas, New York	111	115	2,240	Chapeake & Ohio	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26⅝	– ⅛
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	118	4,750	Chicago Con. Traction	45	46	45	46	–3
Standard Gas 1st	116		84,370	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129½	130¼	128½	130	– ½
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11	500	Chi. & East. Ill	85	85	83¼	83¼	–0½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80	6,040	Chicago Great West	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14¼	– ⅛
Western Gas	102	104	1,250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	79	80	78	79½	– ⅛
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109	1,500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	40⅞	38	38	40¾	– ⅛
			400	Chi. Gr. West., deb	91	92	90	91¾	–1¾
			100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ½
			58,818	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127½	127½	125⅝	126⅝	–1¾
			400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	179	179	179	179	+ ½
			2,800	Chicago & Northw	166	167	165¼	166¼	– ⅞
			20,090	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	112	112⅜	110⅛	112½	– ½
			250	Chicago Term. Trans	11	12	11	12	–1
			1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42½	42½	40½	42	– ½
			1,810	C., C., C. & St. L	55	55½	54⅜	54⅝	–1⅝
			320	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	– ¾
			17,685	Colorado Fuel & Iron	55	57½	54½	57½	–1
			334	Colorado Midland pf	22	22½	22	22½	.....
			1,400	Chi. Ind. & Louisville		4⅜		4½	– ¼
			400	Col. Southern 1st pf	43	43½	43	43¼	– ¼
			310	Col. & H. C. & I	17½	17½	17¼	17⅝	– ⅛
			2,145	Consolidated Gas	186	188	181	186	–2
			10,805	Continental Tobacco	43	43	40½	42¾	– ⅝
			2,690	Continental Tobac. pf	94	94	90½	92	–2¾
			2,150	Delaware & Hudson	121¾	121¾	120¼	121½	– ½
			3,650	Delaware, Lack. & West	179½	180¾	179	179¾	+ ¼
			2,300	Denver & Rio Grande	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¼	–1
			1,953	Denver & R. G. pf	74⅞	74¾	74	74½	– ⅞
			360	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	13½	13½	12½	13½	– ⅛
			100	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	– ¾
			800	Erie 1st pf	36½	36¾	36	36	–1
			200	Evans. & T. H	43½	43½	43½	43½	–1½
			40	Evans. & T. H. pf	96	96	96	96	.....
			39,244	Federal Steel	53½	53¾	51¼	53⅜	–1⅝
			11,935	Federal Steel pf	78	78	75½	77¼	–1¾
			550	General Electric	120½	120¾	119⅞	120	–2½
			1,717	Glucose Sugar Ref	62	62	58	59¾	–2¼
			1,300	Great Northern pf	162	162	161	161	–2⅞
			100	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	–2½
			1,125	Hocking Valley pf	62	62	61	61¾	– ¾
			3,030	Illinois Central	112½	112¾	112	112¾	– ¾
			1,080	International Paper	27½	27¾	26½	27½	.....
			2,070	Internat. Paper pf	75	75	72½	73	–2½
			800	Iowa Central	13	13	12¾	13	– ½
			545	Iowa Central pf	55	55	54½	54½	–1½
			725	K. C. Pitts. & Gulf	8	8	7	8	–1
			100	Knickerbocker Ice	43	43	43	43	–1½
			100	Knickerbocker Ice pf	74	74	74	74	–1
			100	Laclede Gas	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
			150	Lake Erie & West	19	19	19	19	–1¼
			3,100	Lake Erie & West. pf	79	79	73½	79	– ½
			13,400	Louisville & Nashville	77½	78	76⅝	77¾	– ⅝
			79,015	Manhattan Con	107½	108¼	104	107⅜	– ⅜
			200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	64	64	64	64	–1
			32,855	Met. Street Railway	190	193½	187½	191¼	–2½
			3,500	Mexican Central	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	– ⅝
			650	Mexican National ctfs	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	– ¼
			100	Minn. & St. Louis	72	72	72	72	–2
			25	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
			300	Minn. & St. Paul	24	24	23	24	– ½
			400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	64⅝	64⅝	64	64	– ½
			650	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12¼	12½	– ½
			6,305	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	38	38¼	37	38	–2
			18,285	Missouri Pacific	44¼	44¾	42⅞	43⅞	– ½
			500	Mobile & Ohio	44	44	43¼	43½	– ½
			40	Morris & Essex	182	182	181	182	.....
			550	National Biscuit Co	45	45	44	44½	– ¾
			1,250	National Lead Co	30	30	28¾	28¾	
			80	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110¼	111	111	111¼	.....
			200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
			4,800	National Steel	51	51	49½	51	–1
			810	National Steel pf	96	96	95	96	–1
			231	New York Air Brake	117	117½	112	117	– ⅞
			16,400	New York Central	135	136¾	133½	136¾	– ⅞
			100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	– ⅜
			100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	– ½
			7,450	N. Y., Ont. & West	25	25	24¼	25	– ½
			5,385	Norfolk & West	23¼	23¼	23	23½	– ½
			2,250	Norfolk & West. pf	68	69½	68	68½	–1½
			2,500	North American	12½	12¾	12¾	12⅝	– ¼
			15,235	Northern Pacific	51¾	52⅛	51	51⅞	–1
			2,315	Northern Pacific pf	74⅜	75	73¾	75	.....
			100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	75	75	75	75	–1½
			1,760	Pacific Coast	47	47	46	46¾	–2¼
			10	Pacific Coast 2d pf	65½	65¼	65¼	65¼	.....
			1,570	Pacific Mail	40½	40¾	40	40	–1
			10,140	Pennsylvania R. R	131	131½	129⅞	131	– ⅛
			37,420	People's Gas, Chicago	109½	110⅞	108	110⅜	– ½
			300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	– ⅛
			1,870	P., C., C. & St. L	72¾	73⅜	72	73⅜	– ⅛
			980	Pressed Steel Car	57½	57½	54	55	–3
			370	Pressed S. C. pf., ex d.	88	88	86	88	– ½
			1,075	Pull. Pal. Car Co	164½	164½	162¼	164	– ½
			100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	– ½
			1,270	Reading	21	21¼	20¾	21	– ⅛
			15,850	Reading 1st pf	56	56¾	55½	57	+ ¼
			1,800	Reading 2d pf	31	31½	31	31	– ½
			5,890	Republic Iron & Steel	20¾	28	25¼	27½	– ½
			935	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	72¼	72¾	71	72	– ¾
			400	St. Louis & San Fran	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼	– ⅝
			245	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	– ⅛
			400	St. Louis Southw	14½	14½	13¼	14¼	– ⅛
			7,250	St. Louis Southw. pf	33¾	34	33	33⅞	–1⅛
			100	St. Paul & Duluth pf	100	100	100	100	– ¼
			32,280	Southern Pacific	35¼	35½	34¾	35¼	– ⅛
			3,050	Southern Railway	12⅜	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	– ⅜
			8,391	Southern Railway pf	51	51	49¼	51	– ⅝
			100	Standard R. & T	67¼	67¾	67	67½	– ¼
			13,230	Tenn. Coal & Iron	116½	116⅝	112¾	115½	–1½
			2,100	Texas Pacific	19	19	18	18⅝	– ⅝
			500	Third Avenue	182	182	180	180	–4⅞
			500	Twin City R. T	61⅞	62	61⅜	62	–3⅜
			775	Union Bag & Paper	30	30	29¾	29¾	–1¼
			685	Union Bag & Paper pf	80¼	80½	80	80½	– ⅝
			20,980	Union Pacific	43¾	43¾	42½	43⅝	– ¾
			10,599	Union Pacific pf	75¼	76½	75¼	76⅝	– ⅝
			700	U. S. Flour Milling	53¼	55	53¼	55	–2⅝
			100	United States Express	50	50	50	50	– ¼
			7,960	United States Leather	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
			4,940	U. S. Leather pf	75	75	73½	74¾	– ½
			1,980	United States Rubber	48	48	47¼	47⅝	– ⅜
			170	U. S. Rubber pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	– ⅛
			200	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
			1,830	Wabash pf	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
			3,020	Western Union Tel	88¾	89¼	88¼	89	+ ¼
			3,650	Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅝	11¾	11⅜	11¾	.....
			1,236	Whel. & L. E. 2d pf	27½	28	26¾	27¾	– ½
			1,555	Wis. Cent., when iss	17	17	16½	16½	– ½
			775	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	55	55	54¼	55	–1¼

Sales....1,099,287

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,690	Am. Steel & W.	49½	50	47½	50
30	A. Steel & W. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
50	Am. Tin Plate	37⅛	37¼	37¼	37¼
960	Am. Tobacco	121½	123½	120	123
170	A., T. & S. F.	20¼	20¼	20	20
4,970	A., T. & S. F. pf.	61	62¼	60⅝	62¼
50,760	Brook. R. T.	86	87	79	80⅜
270	Ches. & Ohio	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
10,710	Chi., B. & Q.	128¾	130¼	128½	130¼
40	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	14	14
12,950	C., M. & St. P.	127¼	127⅝	125⅞	127
4,500	C., R. I. & Pac.	111	112⅜	111	112¾
50	Col. Fuel	55¾	55¾	55	55
1,130	Cont. Tobacco	42¾	43	41	42
4,810	Federal Steel	52¾	53¾	51⅞	53¼
750	Fed. Steel pf.	78	78½	76¾	77⅜
2,470	Louis. & Nash.	77	78⅝	76⅝	77⅝
5,630	Manhattan	107¾	108¾	105¼	107⅞
90	Mexican Cent.	14½	14½	14¼	14½
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38	38	37¾	37½
1,350	Mo. Pacific	43¾	44⅛	43¾	44
500	N. Y. Central	134¾	136	134	135⅞
380	N. Y., Ont. & W.	25	25¼	24⅜	25
100	Norfolk & West.	23½	23½	22⅞	23½
200	Northern Pacific	51⅞	52⅛	51	52¼
780	Nor. Pacific pf.	74½	74⅝	74¼	74⅝
200	Pacific Mail	40⅝	41	40	41
2,780	People's Gas	109¼	111	108¾	110⅝
60	Reading	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾
1,180	Reading 1st pf.	56⅛	57½	55⅜	57
600	So. Pacific	35	35⅝	34⅜	35¾
20	South. Railway	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
460	So. Railway pf.	49¼	51¼	49¼	51¼
510	Tenn. C. & I.	114	115	112	114¾
20	Texas Pacific	18	18	18	18
1,400	Union Pacific	43½	44	42¾	44
200	U. Pacific pf.	75½	76	75¾	76
380	U. S. Leather	11⅜	12¾	11⅜	12⅜
140	U. S. Leath pf.	74¾	74¾	72¾	74⅝
60	U. S. Rubber	48	48	47⅜	47⅝
120	Wabash pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
20	Western Union	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝

114,410

BONDS.

$13,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	99½ 99½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$4,121	20¾
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	19,835	50⅞
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,244	31⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	66,600	27½
Hocking Valley	24,502	71½
Iowa Central	3,948	10⅜
Lake Erie & Western	6,145	35½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	28,345	14
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,870	33¾
Rio Grande Western	19,000	100
St. Paul	85,220	35¼
Toledo & Ohio Central	9,703	11⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,157	50¾
Cleveland, Canton & Southern	3,587	6¾
		115⅝
Total increase fourteen roads	$231,337	18⅝
Increase previously reported	13,479	175
		61
Total increase fifteen roads	$244,816	20¼
Decrease:		43⅜
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,248	76⅛
		55½
Total increase	$241,568	50
		124½
		74⅜
		88⅝
		17⅛
		46
		15⅞
		104
		100
		104
		103
		37
		102
		110
		105
		30
		105

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con	.05	.05
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.35	.36
Best & Belcher	.51	.50
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	.66	.66
Challenge Con	.34	.31
Chollar	.43	.43
Confidence	.72	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.21
Gould & Curry	.28	.27
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.48	.48
Occidental Con	.24	.24
Ophir	1.15	1.15
Overman	.12	.12
Potosi	.54	.53
Savage	.30	.29
Sag Belcher	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.78	.78
Standard	2.95	2.85
Sy

SHOT FOR SHIELDING A WOMAN.

Georgia Merchant Lost His Life by Refusing Husband Admittance.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Sept. 18.—George W. Bennett, a prominent merchant at Nicholls, was shot there last night by W. A. McCray. McCray was abusing his wife, who sought protection at Bennett's residence. McCray went with his rifle and demanded to see his wife. Being refused admittance he fired into the house. Silas Thomas, Bennett's clerk, returned the fire. McCray continued shooting, one shot striking Bennett in the side. Death followed in twenty minutes.

McCray was bound over to the Superior Court and Sheriff Tanner of Coffee County brought him here and placed him in jail.

Bennett was the son of the Rev. Richard Bennett, late of Ware County.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN FARNHAM.

Business Section Destroyed—Loss May Reach $250,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A special dispatch from Farnham says that almost the entire business section of that village was destroyed by a fire which broke out in Louis Schwert's barn shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. A conservative estimate places the loss at between $200,000 and $250,000.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Erie Preserving Company's canning factory, the National Hotel, the Caul House, Brinkman's department store, Schwert's hardware place, and between fifteen and twenty dwellings.

National Municipal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Executive Committee of the National Municipal League has accepted the invitation of the City State Board of Commerce and the Columbus Board of Trade to hold the next meeting of the league in Columbus on Nov. 15, 16, and 17.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Central Park West Deal Said to be Closed—Other Dealings and Auction Room Sales.

The deal involving the sale of a plot of six lots at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street by the American Deposit and Loan Company is said to have been closed yesterday. The transaction involves a loan of $300,000, and the buyers will erect a seven-story apartment house on the plot in accordance with plans filed last week by James H. Camac of Trenton, N. J., who acted as their representative.

The purchaser of the Phipps residence, 239 Madison Avenue, is James W. Golden. Mr. Golden frequently represents Martin & Brother in their real estate operations.

Greene & Taylor have sold to a client, for $47,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 926 Madison Avenue, 22 by 100.

Adelson & Stone have sold 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. report that they have sold 135 Eldridge Street.

C. Gunther Miller has sold the dwelling at 783 West End Avenue for Miss R. Chesterman, to Mrs. E. C. Huntington, at about $20,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for James Livingston the house at 253 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 80 by 100.

Yesterday's records contain the transfer by William R. Willcox to William F. Havemeyer of 69 Wall Street, 89 Beaver Street, and a parcel on the north side of Beaver Street, 152.3 feet east of Hanover Street, 31.3 by 33.11 and irregular. Mr. Havemeyer bought these properties about a year ago, taking title in the name of Mr. Willcox, who now transfers them to him.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Thomas C. Smith, 875 Brook Avenue, 28.7 by 86.11 by 25.1 by 98.6, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederic J. Middlebrook.$17,637

By William M. Ryan, 877 Brook Avenue, 25 by 98.6 by 24.9 by 98.4, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederic J. Middlebrook. 17,337

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., 502 West Forty-second Street, 18 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, a strip having a frontage of one foot and extending southerly 75 feet to a point; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John F. Cockerill..... 15,100

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 10 Mount Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.11 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $46,676.

By William M. Ryan, voluntary partition sale, 1,225 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 19.1 by 130, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; 97 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, east side, 232.3 feet south of Park Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 247 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25.1 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, Lots 278 and 279, on the map of the Village of East Tremont, being on the northwest side of Catharine Street, 225 feet southwest of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 37 by 125 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $3,397.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 228 to 238 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, six five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,344; subject to other mortgages for $46,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,908

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Nos. 161 and 163 Monroe Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 40.5 by 86.6; Rebecca Meryash of 96 Monroe Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 165 and 167 Monroe Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 26.6 by 87.4; Rebecca Meryash of 96 Monroe Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Euen Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary Baron, premises, owner; Rudolf werner, architect; cost, $400.

No. 315 West Street and 524 Washington Street, to a one-story brick warehouse, 50 by 212; D. Willis James of 40 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; J. Branson of 45 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; M. O'Connell of 2,075 Arthur Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 18.

ALLEN ST, 11, w s, 25x½ block; Sarah Wolff to Libbie Wolff..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft n of 168th St, 26.1x89.8x26.2x82.6; Herman Wiebke to Henry Stutelberg and wife..... 1
BOSTON AV, 970, e s, 26.10x105.9x25x96; Joseph Hassell to Frank Koch..... 1
CATHARINE ST, e s, 66.6 ft n of Cherry St, 36.6x74x36.6x71.8; Louis J. Levy to August M. Bruggemann..... 1
ELDRIDGE ST, 135, w s, 25x100; Max Goetz to Jennie Wanderer..... 1
ELLIOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 100x125; Catharine S. Poettgen to Henry Haffen..... 1
FRONT ST, 205, 20x72.6; the William P. Howell Company to Rosalie de N. Moran..... 1
HAMILTON TERRACE, 30, w s, 16x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to George F. Moore..... 100
JACKSON AV, w s, 318.11 ft s of 165th St, 30.5x75; William Oram and wife to Joseph Glass..... 1
MAIN ST, w s, 125 ft n of Bowne St, 25x129 to East Chester Bay x25x140; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to John Engel..... 450
MAIN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Bowne St, 50x140 to East Chester Bay x50180; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to Henry Roth..... 1,000
MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 20x94; Ethelbert Wilson to Carrie I. Shotwell..... 1
MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 20x94; Carrie I. Shotwell to M. D. Howard.. 19,000
PART of Lot 18, map of Fairmount, 25x43.6; Fairmount Av, s s, part of Lot 18, same map, 25x105; Robert M. Lockwood to Marian E. Havell..... 1
PLOT at centre line between 110th and 111th Sts, 175 ft e of 2d Av, runs s 20.1 to Roosevelt Lane x n w —x e— Patrick McGrath and wife to Myer Hellman..... 750
ROGERS PLACE, e s, 175.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x90; David Master to Clara E. Mapes..... 100
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 52x90; George W. Arthur to George O. Tompkins..... 10,000
TINTON AV, 1,224, e s, 22x100; William H. Wright to Rosi Resler..... 7,300
WALL ST, 69, 36.7x irregular; Beaver St, 89, 23.10x42.6x18.2x40.10; Beaver St, n s, 152.3 ft e of Hanover St, 31.3x33.11x28.7x 21.3; William R. Willcox to William F. Havemeyer 1
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 180th St, David R. Daly, referee, to Margaret J. Graham 1,600
WEST END AV, n w corner of 84th St, 30x40x irregular; Charles Buek to Julius J. Lyons 1
2D AV, s e corner of 92d St, 25.2x80; Francis J. Sehnugg to Julia F. Henes..... 1
3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of Spring Place, 25x 102.6x23.6x100.6; Annie T. Pouder to George W. Pouder and another..... 6,500
3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x85; Theophilus C. Benson to Nora McNamara 1
3D AV, 519, e s, 18.2x60; Elizabeth Murphy to Norah McNamara 1
7TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, 24.9x88.11; Charles Edwards and another to Lucy Edwards 10
10TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92.3; Fannie I. Stuyvesant to Emma Hatch.. 1
10TH ST, s s, 222.3 ft e of University Place, 26.6x92.3; James T. Fitzpatrick to Samuel Hahn 1
21ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; David Thompson, referee, to Don A. Gaylord 35,300
21ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Don A. Gaylord to Henrietta Oswald.. 1
27TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Henrietta Oswald to Don A. Gaylord 1
56TH ST, 77 East, 17x67.1; Sarah R. Hendrick to Mary T. Rennard 1
63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; William E. Keller and wife to Elizabeth Wilson 9,000
70TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft e of West End Av, 18.6x100.5; Annette Shannon to James Hebron and another..... 23,500
76TH ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Sarah Cohn to Karl M. Wallach and another..... 1
76TH ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Sarah Cohn 1
82D ST, 236 East, 25.5x102.2; John McLaughlin to Friedrich W. and Marie Kolbe 1
88TH ST, 315 West, 20x100.8; James Carlew and wife to Hattie Mendelson..... 1
91ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.8; Josephine T. Greene to Jacob E. Jetter 15,000
97TH ST, s s, 413 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Joachim A. A. Schawe and wife to Valentine Borst and wife 100
101ST ST, 5 West, 38x100.11; Walworth Ward and wife to Seaboard Realty Company 1
106TH ST, s s, 170.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; William H. Hamilton to Elizabeth A. Shewell..... 1
111TH ST, 156 East, 18.9x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Margaret Cahill. 5,900
120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25 x 100.11; Solomon Weill to Albert Wadley.. 50,000
138TH ST, n w corner of Rider Av, 25x 100; Elizabeth A. Shewell to William H. Hamilton..... 25,000
142D ST, 542 West, 17x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Francis Brickelmaier..... 1
158TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Abe Solomon and another to Elias Rothstein 25,000
163D ST, s w corner of Morris Av, 225x 115; Mary Day to Thomas W. Wallace.. 100

Recorded Leases.

DUNNE, Thomas, to William B. Cameron; Tremont Av, n w corner of Bathgate Av, 10 years $1,000
FINCK, Louis A., to Jacob Diner; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 126th St, 5 years 1,200
HAHN, George, to Abram Abrahams; 1,430 2d Av, 5 8-12 years 660
PITZPIPO, Adrienne, to Anthony J. Thomas; 29 West 50th St, 3 years..... 3,000
PLEINES, Henrietta, and another to John Deaken; 39 West 59th St, 5 years..... 360
SONN, Hyman, and others to Gus F. Schusling; 104th St, s w corner of Columbus Av, 8½ years..... 2,000
THYM, George W., to Emil Elsass; 653 Columbus Av, s e corner of 92d St, 5 12 years $1,200 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ASHE, Walter, to Eilenville Savings Bank; 159 East 86th St, 2 years..... 4,000
BRENNAN, Miller, and others to Empire City Savings Bank; White Plains Road, or 3d St, s e s, 64.9 ft s of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000
BROOKER, William E., to Henrietta M. Carter; Bathgate Av, e s, 188 ft s of 179th St, 3 years..... 500
BRUGGEMANN, August M., to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; 83 Catharine St, 5 years..... 36,000
CAHILL, Margaret, to Patrick Farrell; 156 East 111th St, 3 years 10,000
CHISLING, Max, to John H. Burt; 2,119 Madison Av, 1 year..... 2,000
COHN, Sarah, to Henry Bischoff, Jr., trustee, &c; 76th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 30,000
DANEWITZ, Charles and Elise, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,664 Avenue A 1 year..... 12,000
DEAKEN, John, to Conrad Stein; 539 West 59th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500
DONNELLY, Louise M., to Patrick Lilly; 121st St, n s, 81 ft e of Pleasant Av, 5 years 2,000
ENGEL, John, to Donald Mackay, executor, &c.; Main St, w s, 125 ft n of Bowne St, 3 years 150
FASULO, Frank, to John Palmieri; Lot 47, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest, 3 years..... 600
FRANK, Hattie, to Louis P. Neumann; 2,224 1st Av, 3 years..... 18,000
FRESHER, Anton, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 31st St, s s, 245 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 4,000
GAYLORD, Don A., to Ernest H. Herb; 445 West 21st St, 5 years..... 28,000
GAYLORD, Don A., to American Mortgage Company; 436 West 27th St, 1 year 9,000
GAYLORD, Don A., to Harry Ferguson; 21st St, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year. 1,500
GLASS, Joseph, to Jacob Cohen, trustee; Jackson Av, w s, 318.11 ft s of 165th St, ½ month 2,250
GLASS, Joseph, to James M. Wentz; Jackson Av, w s, 318.19 ft s of 165th St, demand 10,000
GOELL, Jacob, and Max Krakower to Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avrutine; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year 3,000
GOELL, Jacob, and Max Krakower to Sigmund Ashner; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 28,000
GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray; 283 and 285 East 4th St, ½ year..... 10,000
HAMILTON, William H., to Leopold Gusthal 138th St, n w corner of Rider Av, 9 months 7,500
HATCH, Emma, to American Mortgage Company; 210 East 10th St, 3 years..... 18,000
HOWARD, Michael D., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; Morris Av, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, demand..... 3,000
HOWARD, Michael D. and Pasqualine, to Carrie I. Shotwell; 857 Morris Av, 2 years 2,000
HOWARD, Michael D. and Pasqualine, to Margaretha Forschner; 857 Morris Av, 5 years 12,500
HUGHES, Lillie and Louis W., to Thomas O'Connor; 189th St, n s, 125 ft w of Valentine Av, 5 years..... 2,500
JETTER, Edward, to Henry Haeneimeister, guardian, &c.; 91st St, s s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years..... 8,000
KOLBE, Friedrich W. and Maria, to John McLaughlin; 236 East 82d St, installments 4,750
KRAKOWER, Max, and Jacob Goell to Henry Krakower; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, demand..... 4,000
LITTLE, Herbert W., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Cambreling Av, e s, 200 ft n of Jacob, or 187th, St, 3 years..... 1,000
MENDELSON, Hattie, to James Carlew; 315 West 88th St, 5 years..... 15,000
MORSE, Maximilian, to Matilda Brown; 116th St, s s, 210 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 18,000
NAUGLE, George W. D. and Martha A. C., to John C. Martin; Decatur Av, w s, 108.6 ft n of Travers St, 1 year..... 288
PETTY, Mary, to Jacob Shipsey and others, executors, &c.; 4,235 3d Av, 3 years. 4,000
RESLER, Rosie, to William H. Wright; 1,224 Tinton Av, 4 years..... 1,000
ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 118th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 60,000
ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 118th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 60,000
ROTH, Henry, to Donald Mackay, executor, &c.; Main St, w s, 75 ft n of Bowne St, 3 years..... 250
SCHAEFFNER, Elizabeth, to Marie Elchler; Southern Westchester Turnpike Road, s w corner of road leading to Gouverneur M. Wilkins Place, 1 year..... 1,000
SCHLUSING, Gustav F., to Jacob Ruppert; Columbus Av, s w corner of 104th St, saloon lease, demand..... 400
SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartmann, to Frederick Schack; 115th St, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year..... 15,000
STOCK, Lewis, to Mary Dunne; Decatur Av, e s, 125 ft n of 195th St, 5 years..... 2,500
STONE, Max and Rosetta, to George R. Smith; ½ part of 195 and 197 Canal St, 5 years 4,000
STUTELBERG, Henry and Mary, to Herman Wiebke and another; Amsterdam Av, e s, 108 ft n of 168th St, 2 years..... 500
THALMANN, Hermann, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Charles St, n s, Lot 22, map No. 3, property of William W. Gilbert, 9th Ward, 3 years..... 13,000
THOMAS, Stephen G., and George A. Macdonald to William B. Ewing; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, 1 month..... 8,500
THOMPSON, Ellen, to Cornelia P. Lowell; 432 West 49th St, 2 years..... 500
THOMSEN, Carl and Marie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th Av, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 3 years..... 3,000
WALKER, Jennie H., to New York Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 145th St, ½ year..... 80,000
WALLACE, Thomas W., to Mary Day; Morris Av, w s, corner of 163d St, 3 years 12,000
WANDERER, Jennie, to Krezensia Baumann; 135 Eldridge St, 2 years..... 2,000
WANDERER, Jennie H., to Eliza C. Farnham; 135 Eldridge St, 5 years..... 18,000
WINTERSMITH, Ernest B. to Alfred Ericson; 169th St, s w corner of Stebbins Av, installments 950
WOODWARD, Marie H. and Henry E., to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; Madison Av, w s, 108.5 ft s of 49th St, 5 years..... 28,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRENNAN, John J., to Jacob Ruppert.... 4,000
COHN, Sigmund, to Rosa Gundall..... $4,000
FATMAN, Aaron, to Solomon A. Fatman. Nom.
GREACEN, Thomas E., executor, &c., to Emily Edmonton..... 2,000
KLANG, Magdalena, to John A. Klang.... Nom.
KLANG, Magdalena, to John A. Klang... Nom.
KLANG, Magdalena, to John A. Klang... Nom.
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S. and others, executors, &c., to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees ..... Nom.
MURPHY, Ida M., to Emily Edmunton.. 2,000
STERN, Edwin F., individually, and as trustee, to Grace K. Moore 1,770
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Enoch L. Fancher; John McCann and another, executors, &c..... 70,000
VOLLMER, Peter, to Mary Hamilton..... 1,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. 100

Mechanics' Liens.

DEVOE ST, s s, extends from Ogden to Nelson Av x100; H. C. Deacon & Son against Osborne Smith, owner; Charles E. Reed, owner and contractor..... 22
JACKSON ST, 68 and 70, and 693 and 695 Water St; Jacob N. Prudovsky against Syver O. Gronen, owner and contractor..
LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 36 ft s of 180th St, 128x100; James Gowdy against Charles A. Foss, owner; Diedrick Sacharieson, contractor 16
NORTHERN TERRACE, s w corner of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 75x100; Santo Ajello against Mary A. Mulligan, owner; John J. Kennedy, contractor..... 4
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 100x100; Patrick Conlon against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors 3,400
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John W. Rapp against George Walton and another, owners; John Cotter, contractor..... 84
98TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Rufus Darrow against James J. Sullivan, owner and contractor..... 132
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100; Hoagland & Robinson against Elbert D. Howes, jr., owner and contractor.... 852
129TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Robert Smith against Charles Tange, owner and contractor 600
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against William R. Kitchen, owner; Archie Kitchen, contractor. 236
147TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; James J. Owen against John Madden, owner and contractor 82
169TH ST, n w corner of Elton Av, 50x 100; Steel Mantel Company against James A. Simpson, owner; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, contractor 95
163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Paperine Plaster Company against John H. Styles, Jr., as contractor 1,872

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

121TH ST, 142 West; Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone with Albert M. Ohayon, 5 payments $11,500
137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 87.6x 100; William H. Taubert with John Immel, 14 payments 34,500

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

NORWOOD AV, w s, 300 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; James Hanson on Kate McCoy to H. G. Silleck, Jr..... 436
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, extends from 139th to 140th St, 200.1x102.9; Manhattan Improvement Company on Mary A. McNanee to E. Doctor, (four orders)..... 2,025

Lis Pendens.

ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 155th St, 30x100; John M. Bowers, trustee, &c., against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Middlebrook.
FOREST AV, w s, 137.6 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x 87.6; Empire City Savings Bank against John J. Frierly, (amandeed foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.
MAIN ST, w s, 345.10 ft n of 173d St, x—; Department of Buildings against Frank H. Phillips, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
PARK AV, e s, 350.1 ft s of 174th St, 50x290.1 to Washington Av x50x290.1; American Mortgage Company against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.6x29.11x111.1; Victor Gerhards against Michael Chisling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western, creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@70c; No. 2 red, 70¼@71⅝c; No. 2 corn, 32⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 32⅜@32⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22⅝c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23½@24¼c; No. 2 rye, 57¾c; No. 2 barley, 38½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.13½; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.30@$8; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15@ $5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $5.75@$7.25.

COTTON.—Not much headway was made in either direction so far as values were concerned on the Cotton Exchange. After a quiet start at a decline of 1 to 2 points, the market showed more or less irregularity, but rallied later in the forenoon, and for the rest of the day exhibited a generally healthy undertone, closing steady at a net gain of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 6¾c; Savannah, 6¾c; Charleston, 6 15-16c; Wilmington, 6¼c; Norfolk, 6¼c; Baltimore, 6¼c; New Orleans, 6 15-16c; Augusta, 6 1-16c, 1-16c higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	5.96@5.98
October	5.96	6.02	5.95	6.00@6.01
November	6.01	6.07	6.00	6.05@6.06
December	6.06	6.13	6.06	6.12@6.13
January	6.13	6.19	6.11	6.17@6.18
February	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.20@6.22
March	6.20	6.25	6.18	6.24@6.25
April	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.27@6.28
May	6.27	6.31	6.23	6.30@6.31
June	6.28	6.33	6.27	6.33@6.34
July	6.31	6.35	6.29	6.36@6.37

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 3 17-32d. Futures opened barely steady; unchanged, and closed steady; net unchanged to ½-64d advance. December-January, 3.24b; January-February, 3.24½; February-March, 3.24½@3; March-April, 3.25b; April-May, 3.25½b; May-June, 3.26b; June-July, 3.27s; July-August, 3.27½s; September, 3.29½s; September-October, 3.27½b; October-November, 3.26b; November-December, 3.24@3.25. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady. Cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	....	....	72⅜	72½
December	75 15-16	76⅛	75 5-16	75⅝
May	78 15-16	79 1-16	78¼	78½
Corn—				
September	....	..	..	38½
December	....	..	..	35⅞
May	35⅜	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71¼	71⅝	70½	70⅜
December	71	71 3-16	70 5-16	70⅜
May	73⅞	74	73 3-16	73¼
Corn—				
September	32⅜	33⅛	32¾	..⅜
December	28⅞	28 15-16	28¾	28⅞
May	29⅜	29 13-16	29⅛	29¼
Oats—				
September	21⅜	22	21 11-16	21⅞
December	21½	21½	21 5-16	21⅜
May	23 15-16	24	23¾	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for wheat opened about ½c lower, the first sales showing 75 15-16c for December, after which the price worked up to 76½c, the latter being the closing figure of Saturday; the improvement was based on better cables, Liverpool closing at ½c net advance. Later the market began to waver. Advices from Chicago were disturbing, in view of recent claims to the effect that a large bull movement was being engineered by leading concerns. Touching this point, however, nothing tangible could be learned. Selling became more active. Early predictions pointed to a decrease of about 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No 2 red, 73⅞c, spot; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78¼c, to arrive; new Northern Duluth, No. 2, 75¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 78c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, September, 66¾c; December, 67¼c; May, 69¾c; old September, 69c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼@67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@64¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 70¼c; September, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¾c; September, 67¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 71⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c; No. 3 Spring, 61¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Wheat firm. No. 1 Northern, 71@72c; No. 2 Northern, 69@69½c. Rye, No. 1, 57½@57¾c. Barley, No. 2, 45½@46c; sample, 39@45c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 38¼c elevator, 39c delivered, and 39¾c free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29¾c; No. 3, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 26½@28c; track white, 27½@33c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c free on board afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c spot; State, 59@60c cost, insurance, and freight New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@48c cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo; malting, 45@50c delivered in New York.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@ $4; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40 @$2.50; no grade, $18.75 to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35 @$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30 as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@ $15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75; sacks, spot, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middling, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15.50 bulk; oil meal, $26@$26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Flour—Firmer; first patents, $3.75@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@ $3.60; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@ $16. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¼c; 160-lb, 6⅜@ 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 16-lb, 6¾@7c, 12-lb, 5¾@6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western, greens, 8¾@8⅝c; Western, S. P., 9¼c; city, greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4⅜@4½c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c, bid; city lard stearine, 6⅝@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, 52s; American, finest colored, 53s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed oil, 23s.

COFFEE.—Little of interest occurred in the market for coffee futures to-day. The entire scope of fluctuations did not exceed five points, while total transactions were but 7,250 bags. The market opened steady, closed steady, left off Saturday, and was finally steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to five points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	4.10@4.15
October	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
November	....	....	....	4.15@4.20
December	4.40	4.45	4.40	4.40@4.45
January	....	....	....	4.45@4.50
February	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.60@4.65
March	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.60@4.65
April	....	....	....	4.60@4.70
May	....	....	....	4.65@4.75
June	....	....	....	4.70@4.80
July	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80@4.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$800; receipts, 40,000 bags; stock, 1,458,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:39 P. M. not unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre coffee

EXCURSIONS.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS

Republic and Columbia

FOR

Dewey Day and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA

will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yacht over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Number of passengers limited. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more. Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to

W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Square.

DEWEY PARADE.

Elegant New Steel Steamer

ONTEORA,

of the

CATSKILL EVENING LINE,

Will take part in the parade and also go out in the evening for the

ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS.

Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 600.

Tickets—For parade, $5; for evening, $5.

Also

STEAMER CITY OF HUDSON.

Capacity, 1,200; number limited to 500. Tickets for the parade, $3.

On sale at Company's Pier, foot of Christopher St., and by Thomas Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As a chambermaid, hotel in the city; references; wages, $20 to $25 monthly. J. C. R., 1,616 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid; good sewer; best city reference. McGibney's, 820 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family or big flat; wages, $25, $30. 215 East 66th St., basement.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman, colored, out by day; housecleaning; best of reference. Malcolm, 212 East 44th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework in small family. —nnie Nolan, care Mrs. Mulgrove, 1,848 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl, lately landed, to do general housework in small private family. Ericsson, 321 East 26th St.

HOUSEWORK.—City or country; good reference. 146 East 43d St., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By nurse, to take care of invalid, insane, or feebleminded. Miss Finnegan, 65 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; curtains, cushions, and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alteration. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEWING, &C.—By educated German to do upstairs work and plain sewing; country preferred. J. L. H., 92 East 14th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young woman possessing tact and business ability wishes responsible office position; stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper; first-class references. Box 536, Equitable Building.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Curtains in all its branches; in private house; go out by the day. Thiercl, 70 West 14th St.

WOMAN WISHES SOME OFFICES TO CLEAN. 628 2d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; first-class references. Weldon, 73 West 90th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married German; two children, is well competent to take full charge of gentleman's country place; greenhouses preferred; 18 years' experience; best references as to character and ability. Gardener, Box 318, Yonkers, N. Y.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Frenchman, 28 years old, as valet for gentleman; to stay in New York or travel; don't speak English; good references. 116 West 20th St., ground floor.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 907 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two good girls, (Swedes,) one as cook and the other as laundress and chambermaid. None but those having the best of references may call at 273 West End Avenue on Monday or Tuesday morning from 9 to 11.

WANTED—German girl for light chamberwork and sewing, in small family; references. Krakauer, apartment, 70 East 66th St.; between 9 and 2.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Man about 30 as a clerk in established real estate office for office and outside work; must be resident of this borough. Address, giving name of last employer, H. W., Box 175 Times Office.

WANTED—German gardener who understands his business; single man; can board on the place, wages $40 per month. Call at Mr. F. Mangold's, Irvington, N. Y.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

COAL.—Best quality, Lehigh and Red Ash, at lowest cash rates. THOMAS STOKES YARDS, 32d St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER 6. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

OF

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

OF

LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNIE MULVIHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN W. DECKER, Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Mary Kuhn, Annie Becker, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); Jennie Becker, Ella Becker, Bertha Regal, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, Bertha Regal, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 16th, 1899. ERNEST HALL,

Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, Bertha Regal, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated on the 15th day of September, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on September 15th, 1899. —Dated September 15th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL,

Atty. for Plaintiff, 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Manhattan, New York City. s19-1aw7wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899. ROSE & PUTZEL,

Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1899. ROSE & PUTZEL,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office Address 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au22-1aw6wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF EMIL F. CORSARI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, 1899, the said Emil F. Corsari was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 18, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF HENRY HOFHEIMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, 1899, the said Henry Hofheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 18, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST W. KLEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of August W. Klein of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said August W. Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER BICKART and SALOMON LEDERER, individually as copartners under the firm name of S. LEDERER & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 1,462.

To the creditors of Meyer Bickart and Salomon Lederer, individually as copartners under the firm name of S. Lederer & Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Bickart and Salomon Lederer were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 18th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JEREMIAH J. WRIGHT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, 1899, the said Jeremiah J. Wright was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 3d day of October, 1899, at 11:45 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 18, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET. — Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOETTMANN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned in said judgment designated, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 256 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelina P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated April 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 404, to which

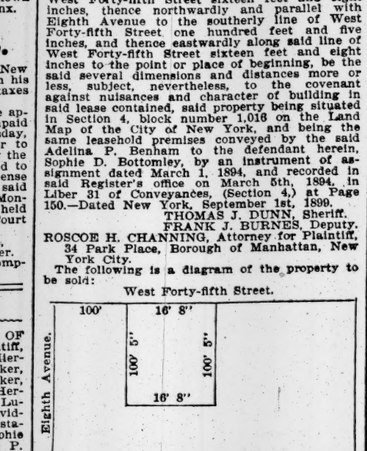
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisance and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on May 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.

FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.

FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

s5-2aw8wTu&F

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH P. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisance and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on May 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.

FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.

FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

s5-2aw8wTu&F

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH P. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter P. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisance and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on May 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.

FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.

FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

s5-2aw8wTu&F

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN C. HADDEN, Plaintiff, against CAROLINE HADDEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises located in the county of New York, and directed in the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and being located in Block 516 in Section 2 on the land map of the said borough, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 586, Section 2, on the land map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Leroy Street, (formerly Harrison Street,) distant two hundred and forty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Bleecker Street eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street in an easterly direction eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

SMITH & BROWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. L. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

SAYRES & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.

SECOND PARCEL.

s19-2aw8wTu&F&o10

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

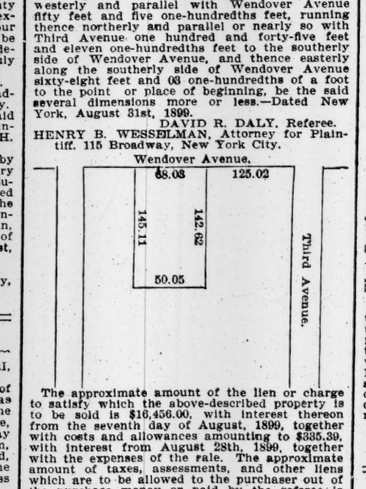
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and partly through a party wall one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 18 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 113 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.24 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

se12-2awTu&F8w&oc5

LEGAL NOTICES.

VAN TASSEL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made on the 17th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said William H. Van Tassel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, at No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, August 18, 1899.

WILLIAM J. FRYER, Assignee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder. —Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 85 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 85 Nassau Street, New York City. mh21-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 287 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 21 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McCLOY, N. Y. Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, in the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Cole Trowbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth G

ANOTHER SLUMP IN STOCKS

Demoralized at the Opening the Market Rallied at Noon.

A MILLION SHARES DEALT IN

Net Declines in 135 Stocks of from 10½ Points to One-eighth of a Point —The Money Situation.

There was a stock market yesterday of unusual volume, the dealings being in over a million shares. At the start it was swamped by selling orders, and the brokers whose customers ordered them to sell at the market offered them down to low points to tempt bidders, who were deterred by the condition of the money market, or, being in the confidence of the bear clique, knew at what point of the Dutch auction it was their opportunity to come into profitable dealing through shrinkage of values.

In the flurry some important declines occurred, but the market rallied at noon, and, to use the words of a prominent dealer, "we sat up and were able to take a little gruel." The day's transactions had to do with 155 stocks. Of these 135 declined net from 10½ points, in the case of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred, to one-eighth of a point. The aggregate net decline of the 135 stocks was 170⅜, or more than a point and a quarter each.

Fourteen stocks represented dealings of over 700,000 shares. Brooklyn Rapid Transit led with 200,000 shares. The others were American Steel, 25,000 shares; Sugar 60,000, Atchison preferred 64,000, Burlington 36,000, St. Paul 61,000, Rock Island 20,000, Colorado Fuel and Iron 19,000, Federal Steel 36,000, Manhattan 80,000, Metropolitan 35,000, People's Gas 24,000, Southern Pacific 31,000, and Union Pacific 22,000.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange the excitement incidental to liquidation was intense and resulted in demoralization for nearly an hour. The public gallery of the Exchange was crowded, and at the barriers were hundreds of clerks and messengers to deliver or take instructions, orders, and information for commission houses and their clients. The quiet citizen had no business in this neighborhood, as the din was deafening, and those who dashed to and fro had time neither to be polite nor avoid jostling.

In the commission houses appeared with the usual speculators that class of financiers which is always in evidence, when a bear raid is prospering, to look out for bargains. Many blocks of stock thus went into the possession of investors. The net declines of over 1½ points were:

American Car and Foundry, 1¾, at 64; American Express, 5, at 147; Linseed Oil, 2, at 50; Smelters preferred, 2, at 88; Sugar, 2¾, at 145; Tin Plate, 1¾, at 85¾; same, preferred, 3, at 85; Anaconda, 1¾, at 52¼; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 7¾, at 80¼; Brooklyn Union Gas, 5, at 137; Brunswick, 2⅜, at 14; Chicago Traction, 3, at 46; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 9½, at 83½; Great Western debentures, 1⅜, at 91¼; Consolidated Gas, 2, at 186; Continental Tobacco preferred, 2⅜, at 92; General Electric, 2½, at 120; Glucose, 2¼, at 59¾; Great Northern preferred, 2⅞, at 161; Hocking Valley, at 33; International Paper preferred, 2½, at 73; Metropolitan, 2¼, at 191½; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 2, at 72; Sault Ste. Marie, 2, at 23; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 2, at 38; Air Brake, 4, at 154; Pacific Coast, 2¼, at 46¾; Pressed Steel Car, 2½, at 55½; Third Avenue, 4¾, at 180; Twin City, 3¾, at 62, and United States Flour Milling, 2¾, at 55. Manhattan's net loss was three-eighths of a point, at 107¾. It opened at 108⅝, and its low point was 105. The greatest advance was in New York Central, seven-eighths of a point, at 136⅜, after touching 133½.

Rumor was busy at the outset in regard to measures to be taken to relieve the money situation. The call loan rate for the day was 5 to 10 per cent., with the time-loan rates unchanged. Call money closed, after large transactions at 6 per cent. at 8 to 10 per cent.

One rumor was to the effect that on Sunday bank officials met at the Buckingham Hotel and agreed not to call loans. This was promptly stamped as a canard by such authorities as President James Stillman of the National City Bank, William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee; President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, and A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank.

On the contrary, there was a great disturbance of loans yesterday, and many banks called and readjusted them with, in some instances, enormous scaling down in the case of mixed collateral, necessitating large additions to offers of blocks of stocks for advances. The only partial measure of relief decided on was an arrangement by several banks to increase circulation by deposits of bonds with the United States Treasurer.

The general opinion among bankers was that there is no acute situation to deal with. It can be stated on authority that the holding of a meeting by either the Clearing House Association or the Clearing House Committee to discuss or relieve the money situation has not been a subject of conference among the members. At the Sub-Treasury preparations were made to deal with the payment of the October interest on the coupon and registered 4 per cent. bonds of 1907.

Bankers as a rule regarded the liquidation of last week and yesterday as relieving the situation, and said much of the money sent West is almost due back here, so that any drain for cotton crop purposes will be offset. The transfers to the South at the Sub-Treasury yesterday on this account were $75,000. In the decline of sterling exchange to $4.85½, demand, some saw an approach to gold exports. Authorities on the subject said that, special transactions made by houses, who practically make their own exchange, apart, imports would not pay until the decline approaches $4.82.

At the close of the Stock Exchange brokers said the main current of the selling movement was staid shortly after noon, and that the sales in the first two hours of trading aggregated 550,000 shares. As London sold about 50,000 Americans here during the five hours of dealings, it was argued that in such circumstances the market should be considered as having rallied.

FLED WITH CHILD AND MONEY.

Story of a Frenchwoman Detained at the Barge Office.

Mme. Eleanor Girard and her six-year-old son, Emil Louis, arrived here in the first cabin of the French Line steamship La Bretagne on Sunday. They were required to go to the Barge Office and were detained pending inquiry, because of information received through the French Ambassador and Consul General. Mme. Girard is twenty-three years old. She is a vivacious little woman of comely appearance and attractively gowned. She told the officials that her husband is a merchant at Luray, France. They quarreled a week ago Friday and he had struck her. She packed up her goods, and taking 1,200 francs, sailed for New York. She would never live with her husband again, she said.

The husband, it appears, reported the matter to the French authorities, who communicated with the Ambassador, and he in turn reported the case to the immigration officials here. The officials could not refuse admission to the woman because she had left her husband, but they detained her with a view of determining whether she was in a position to care for herself. A Boston man appeared at the Barge Office yesterday and said that Mme. Girard had been a schoolmate of his wife's and that they would be responsible for her. Pending inquiry as to her Boston friends Mme. Girard is held. She was booked on the steamer as Mme. Louise Mauret.

Kaiser Wilhelm Makes a New Record.

The New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday received a cablegram saying the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived at Cherbourg at 11:26 P. M., making the passage from New York in 5 days 17 hours and 56 minutes, and beating her previous record eastward to that port by about three hours. Her average speed was 22.44 knots. She cleared the bar at Sandy Hook at 12:30 P. M. Sept. 12, and her daily runs were 499, 504, 517, 536, 530, and 518 knots, making the total distance 3,104 knots.

Cooper Union Museum Open.

The Cooper Union Free Museum for the Arts of Decoration will be reopened to-day. The hours are from 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., and it is open every day except Sunday and Monday, without tickets.

Some men object to loose baggy overcoats as giving so much room between the man and the garment that it permits the wind to whistle inquiries up the gap.

It doesn't, but what if it does? The big sort are the fashionable sort.

Oh! bother Fashion.

Very good we have the other kind; have all good kinds—Fall light weights and Fall medium weights; grays of various shades, browns, blacks; smooth cloths and rough; $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PART OF A BODY FOUND.

The Remains of a Woman Recovered at Coney Island.

The lower part of the body of an unidentified woman was found yesterday afternoon floating in the water at the foot of Kensington Walk, Coney Island.

The remains were found by Frank Walsh and Charles Crane. They were removed to the Flatbush Morgue and were viewed by Coroner Havron, who said that the body had been in the water a very long time, and that it had probably been mutilated by coming in contact with boats.

CARPENTERS RETURN TO WORK.

Most of the Employers Meet the New Demands of Their Men.

A long list of names of contractors and employing carpenters and framers was posted up yesterday in Bohemian Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street. They were the names of those employers who had agreed to the new terms of the joint Carpenters' Unions for 50 cents an hour as wages, for an eight-hour day, and a Saturday half-holiday. There was a mass meeting in the morning, and though the place was filled, most of the thousands of men who had threatened to strike if the new demands were not granted were at work, and their employers, it was reported, had decided to come to terms.

In the afternoon the Secretary announced seventy-five more employers had signed the agreement, and that about 7,500 men had gone back to work during the day under the new agreement. The employers who are still holding out, said the Secretary, were small men who employed from three to six carpenters each.

The employing cabinetmakers held a secret meeting in the evening, and later a member said that none of the employers had yielded to the men's demands for increased pay and a Saturday half holiday, and that the large employing carpenters had also decided to stand out against the men. A meeting of employing carpenters, he said, is to be held to-morrow evening to take action on the unions' demands, and the employing cabinetmakers will co-operate with them.

LEGAL NOTES.

REMOVAL OF A VETERAN FROM A POLICE FORCE.—Hiram H. Miller, an honorably discharged soldier, who served in the Union Army in the war of the rebellion, and was appointed a police officer in the City of Ithaca in October, 1896, was notified by Mayor Elmendorf of that city last April of charges made against him of moral and physical incompetency to fulfill his duties, of neglecting his duties as a police officer, and of being intoxicated while on duty. On the hearing, two days subsequently, Miller made a preliminary objection that neither time nor place, when, or where he was guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty was specified in the notice. The Third Appellate Division, on writ of certiorari, has reversed the proceeding dismissing Miller. Justice Herrick, giving the opinion, said: "While these trials or hearings upon such charges must necessarily be somewhat summary in their nature, and are not conducted with the same precision and exactitude as trials upon indictments for crime, and the same strict rules of evidence will not be applied as in trials before jurors, yet as the proceedings are quasi criminal in their nature, the valuable rights of the accused official at stake, as well as the good name, fame, property, or person in courts of justice should in substance be observed in these proceedings. The person accused should be sufficiently apprised of the charges against him to be enabled to prepare his defense. Not only should the charge be definite as to its character, but where it consists in an act done or omitted to be done, the time and place of such act or omission to act should be stated with sufficient certainty to enable the party charged to be prepared to meet it."

***

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Mortgaged premises in Syracuse, owned by Thomas R. O'Neill, were rented by him to Bryan Morris, under a lease requiring monthly payments of $25 at the end of each month. The premises were sold on Nov. 25, 1898, in foreclosure, by the Sheriff, but the sale had not been confirmed and the purchaser had not taken possession under the Sheriff's deed, which was delivered to him on Nov. 29, 1898. Morris went into possession under the lease and continued in possession during the month of November. The County Court of Onondaga County has reversed the judgment of the Municipal Court of the City of Syracuse, giving judgment in favor of O'Neill, in his suit against Morris for rent for the month of November to the 25th, the day when the premises were purchased by the mortgagee. Justice Ross of the County Court held there was no eviction, and the tenant remained liable to the mortgagor for the rent. The landlord could not, however, recover rent of the tenant for so much of the month as had elapsed prior to the sale, first, because Section 2,720 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to apportionment, forbids a severance of the cause of action for the month's rent, and, second, because if the sale terminated the possession, the landlord had violated the conditions of the lease.

***

JUDGMENT DEBTOR IMPRISONED UPON A BODY EXECUTION.—Robert McCrea and Fletcher Murray were arrested in June, 1898, in Clinton County, N. Y., upon executions issued against their person in a suit by Henry Hoyle, and were held in custody until the following October. Then McCrea, upon representing that his wife was very sick, obtained permission from Mr. Hoyle, the judgment creditor, to visit her upon condition that he would return to the jail limits on the same day. He never returned to the jail limits, and insisted that such permission by Hoyle was not only a discharge from imprisonment but also operated to satisfy the judgment. An order denying a motion to cancel and discharge of record the judgment has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Herrick, that the judgment debtor was estopped from asserting his release from imprisonment under such circumstances as a satisfaction of the judgment, and that under the Code of Civil Procedure, as now in force, the discharge from imprisonment of a person held under a body execution in no event operates as a satisfaction of the judgment on which the execution was issued, except during the continuance of the imprisonment.

Death of Once Wealthy Merchant.

John W. Carroll died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital from an attack of epilepsy. He was born in Ireland sixty-six years ago, and had been at one time a wealthy linen merchant. During the last three or four years of his life he drifted around the Bowery and made his headquarters at the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. This institution assumed charge of the body, and it was buried by friends

Men's
Custom-made Shirts.

100 dozen,—stiff bosom Shirts, Made, by expert shirt tailors, of the finest quality Percale, Madapollam, Madras and French Penang.

Odd patterns, including many exclusive designs,—conventional figures and stripes,—all sizes,

$1.25 and $1.75;
Formerly $2.75 and $3.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS

Supt. Jasper Making Places for Crowded-Out Children.

OPENING OF EVENING CLASSES

A Number Are Now in Operation—Figures of the Attendance in Brooklyn Schools.

It was a busier day than usual in the building of the Board of Education, on Grand Street, yesterday. From early in the morning until late in the afternoon Principals from the various public schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx came with reports giving the name, address, and school grade of every child refused admission, and also the vacancies by grade in their respective schools.

The first of these reports was handed in on Thursday last, and the last of them, it is expected, will be in to-day. Superintendent Jasper will then put into operation a plan to remedy the crowding out of pupils from the public schools. He will instruct the truancy officers to call upon the parents of every child who has been denied admission to a public school, and to inform them of the nearest school building where there is a vacant seat in the proper grade. He hopes in this way to fill into vacant seats of schools in less thickly inhabited districts the crowded-out children of the tenement sections of the city. In all of the congested districts he will establish part-time classes for children under eight years of age.

Assistant Superintendent Farrell said yesterday that the Committee on Kindergartens, of which he is a member, had nearly finished the work of arranging the various classes. The number of kindergarten children now in the public schools is about 5,000. The great majority of them are between five and six years of age.

An evening school for girls and women is now open at Public School 49, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street. Registration began last evening. Miss Ellie A. Conklin is Principal. The hours are from 7:15 to 9:15 P. M. Pupils fourteen years of age and over are admitted. In the sewing classes cutting and all branches of dressmaking are taught. Foreigners are taught English.

The other evening schools for women and girls, which began work last evening, are situated at 116 Henry Street, 203 Rivington Street, 29 King Street, 239 East Houston Street, 335 West Forty-seventh Street, 344 East Fourteenth Street, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, 225 West Twenty-fourth Street, 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 226 East Fifty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Courtlandt Avenue, 186 Seventh Street, and Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The evening schools for men and boys, opened last evening, are situated at 30 Vandewater Street, Chrystie and Hester Streets, 212 West Thirteenth Street, Stanton and Sheriff Streets, 330 Fifth Street, 357 West Thirty-fifth Street, 8 Clark Street, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 225 East Twenty-third Street, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 317 West Fifty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Courtlandt Avenue, 220 East Sixty-third Street, First Avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets; 42 First Street, and 216 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Besides these there are the New York, East Side, and Harlem Evening High Schools for men and the Evening High School for women.

In the new school at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue nine teachers were at work yesterday, and today the number will be increased to nineteen. In the school at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue fifteen grammar and ten primary classes are in operation.

The School Board at its meeting to-morrow will provide necessary teachers for vacant classrooms. It may also elect a secretary to fill the vacancy caused by Arthur McMullin's appointment as Assistant Superintendent. The salary is $5,000 a year.

The returns filed in the office of the Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn show that there were more than 150,000 children admitted to the public schools of the borough during the first week of the school year. The returns are not all in yet, three schools failing to respond and one school being closed. The total registration of the others is 143,924, as against a complete enrollment of 142,076 last year. Taking the figures of last year only as a basis, the returns from the missing schools should swell the total to something over 151,000, a gain of nearly 10,000 in the register this year over that of last year.

Without counting the four missing schools in the calculation, 2,901 children were refused admission to the schools this year, as against 2,267 in 1898.

Brooklyn Teachers Sue for Salary.

The legal fight of the Brooklyn school teachers to recover their pay under the supplementary pay rolls for September to December, 1898, was begun yesterday by the service of papers on the city authorities in the suits brought by Associate Superintendents John H. Haaren and Edward B. Swallow and James J. McCabe, principal of School No. 23. Besides these suits about 300 others are ready. In all 3,450 people are concerned and the amount to be sued for aggregates about $285,000.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

Mayor Dissatisfied with Progress of the Preliminary Work.

When Mayor Van Wyck first came into office he declared that one of the principal features of his administration would be the beginning of the erection of additional bridges between Manhattan Island and the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. After much delay he succeeded in getting the Board of Public Improvememnts to order these bridges, and after further delay he secured the consent of the Municipal Assembly to the authorization of bonds for $100,000 for making the soundings and surveys and doing the preliminary work. That he has not been satisfied with the progress made so far was evidenced yesterday when he sent a letter to Bridge Commissioner Shea, in which, after reciting the facts as stated above, he said:

"I request that you will prepare and present to me a report showing the progress that has been made in carrying forward the work contemplated by these resolutions of the Board of Public Improvements, and explaining why so long a time has elapsed since the work was authorized without any apparent results."

Bridge Commissioner Shea at once sent a brief reply, in which he agreed to make immediately the report the Mayor asked for.

Exhibition
& Sale
of
Rare Antique
Oriental
Rugs.

A collection of the finest specimens of our vast stock are on exhibition—each piece marked at an attractive price, affording the visiting public the opportunity to see, if not to purchase, fine Rugs—in many cases at less than cost of importation.

3rd Floor.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.

Parties of engineers from the Bridge Department have been at work for several months surveying sites for the approaches to these bridges and making soundings, and while their work is well advanced it is far from completion. Mr. Shea declined to talk on this subject yesterday, but he intimated that the Mayor would probably be satisfied when the report reaches him.

SEEK TUNNEL FRANCHISES.

Joint Municipal Assembly Committee Grants Hearings to Companies.

Hearings were held yesterday by the Joint Committee on Railroads of the Council and Board of Aldermen on two applications for franchises for tunnels under both the East and North Rivers. In both cases the committee reserved decision.

The applicant for the East River tunnel was the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which seeks to use the projected Ann Street tunnel route for Park Row and Ann Street, under the East River to Adams and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn. No one appeared against the project and only two representatives of the company spoke for it.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company, the applicant for the North River tunnel franchise, was represented by E. C. Moore, the President of the company. Mr. Moore merely pointed out the demand for such a tunnel and explained the projected route, which, in a general way, starts at Dey and West Streets, in this city, and extends under the North River to Jersey City. No one opposed the application.

AGAINST SOFT COAL NUISANCE.

Health Board Warns Big Companies in Queens—Merchants Act.

Nine Inspectors from the Board of Health visited the Long Island City section of the Borough of Queens yesterday, and made a thorough canvass for users of soft coal. The section has been considered almost as bad as Pittsburg, owing to the number of big factories using the objectionable coal. The Inspectors notified each of the places they found using soft coal to abate the nuisance within five days or stand the consequences.

Among those notified were the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Standard Oil Company, Yellow Pine Lumber Company, Queens County Oil Company, Warren Chemical Company, Wetherspoon Plaster Company, Daly Boiler Works, Lawson Valentine Varnish Works, East River Gas Company, New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company, Long Island City Electric Light and Power Company, Sohmer Piano Company, and Hygeia Ice Company.

The Merchants' Association, through its Secretary, is pushing a prosecution of the violators of the soft coal law vigorously. Secretary Corwine yesterday called on the Mayor and the Presidents of the Health and Police Boards regarding the matter. All the city officials seen have assured the association of their assistance.

Examinations in Police Department.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday received notice from the Civil Service Board that examinations to determine eligibility of candidates for Deputy Chief will be held Sept. 25, and that examinations of candidates for Inspectorships will be held Sept. 28. The board directed Chief Devery to issue notice that all Inspectors who wish to take the examination for the Deputy Chiefship must file applications by Friday, the 22d, and all Captains who want to become Inspectors must file by Sept. 25.

SHOT A GIRL IN REVENGE.

Michael Duczney Declared that Rosie Regina Jilted Him.

Michael Duczney, recently employed at Havemeyer's sugar refinery in Brooklyn, yesterday morning shot and killed Rosie Regina, a girl who he claimed had jilted him. He called at her room at 27 Second Street, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and begged her to live with him again. She grew tired of his pleadings and pushed him out into the hall. Before she closed her door he fired at her with a revolver, which he had bought several weeks ago for the purpose of killing her. The ball lodged in her right lung and the girl died within a few minutes.

Duczney, who lives at 56 Columbia Street, was arrested by Gustave Kruze, a soldier of Battery B, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, who was passing the house at the time of the tragedy. The prisoner did not seem to realize the gravity of his crime. He told the police that he has been in this country only a short time. Soon after he arrived here and secured work he met Rosie. He fell in love with her at first sight. She got $300 away from him, he claims, and after he had lost his position on her account, she left him. They had been living in Brooklyn, and she moved to First Street. Duczney followed her there, and she moved to the Second Street house, where she was killed. He called there several times to see her, but she would not give him any satisfaction. He told her he would kill her, but she was not afraid of him. He also told August Weir, a butcher at 27 Second Avenue, that he intended to kill the girl and showed Weir the revolver he had purchased for that purpose.

He was arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court and held for the examination of the Coroner. The artillery soldier was detained as a witness. He said that he was out on a pass from Fort Wadsworth, which expired yesterday and that he would get into trouble for being absent after the time allowed him on the pass.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

If we please you, tell others;
If we don't, tell us.

Our Custom Dep't
is not a make-believe.
It partakes of the enterprise and vim that prevail throughout our business, and is prepared to do business on business principles; not a common thing, by the way, in the tailoring line.

Sack Suits, $30 to $45.
Frock Suits, $35 to $55.
Dress Suits, $60.
Overcoats, $35 to $60.
Trousers, $10 to $15.
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits—made by Men tailors—13th St. only.
Special in Boys' School Suits, $3.50, $4 & $5.
Strangers in the city are welcome.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach and creates a good appetite for food.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

WILL OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Report that the Share of Young Cornelius Vanderbilt Will Revert to the Estate at His Death.

The disposition of Cornelius Vanderbilt's vast estate continues to be a matter of widespread curiosity and speculation. Although the lips of the members and counselors of the Vanderbilt family are apparently sealed for a month in consequence of their determination not to make the contents of the will public until Alfred Vanderbilt's return from China, gossip goes on as though some of the provisions of the will were already known outside the family circle.

From a mysterious source was evolved the plausible theory yesterday that the magnificent residences owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt in this city and in Newport had been left to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, together with all of their contents, for use during her lifetime, and with an income of $500,000 per annum to maintain them. The postponement of the filing of the will for probate is explained by some of the gossips on the theory that Alfred Vanderbilt, the absent son, is named as one of the executors as well as one of the principal beneficiaries of the will.

Much interest is taken in the prospective outcome of the fortunes of young Cornelius Vanderbilt. One report in circulation yesterday was that while he was to receive as large a share of his father's fortune as any one of his brothers and sisters, his share was made revertible to the general estate at his death.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt, who is now in Newport with his wife, has a copy of the will, and persons who know him well say that he is satisfied with its provisions. These same persons say, furthermore, that Cornelius would resent any restriction calculated to prevent his disposing of his inheritance as he might see fit. It would be a question with him of protecting the rights of his own children.

The original will is in the custody of Henry B. Anderson, the family lawyer. But two copies have been made, it is said. Mrs. Vanderbilt has one and her son Cornelius the other.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew declined to discuss or comment upon any of the rumors relating to Cornelius Vanderbilt's will.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—It is believed here that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is well provided for in his father's will. His mother sent for him to-day, and he left immediately for New York. He appears to be working perfectly harmoniously with his mother in carrying out the plans of the family.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Mr. Coler Thinks Figures Quoted on Estate Are Exaggerated.

The fee which Controller Coler will receive for collecting the State collateral inheritance tax on the legacies to be paid by the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt will not, according to Mr. Coler, amount to nearly the sum mentioned in certain newspapers. As yet the Controller is not aware of the bequests upon which this tax must be paid, but he is of the opinion that they will not yield a great deal of money either to him or to the State. The Controller, by law, receives 1 per cent. on the amount received by the State as a fee for collecting it in New York County.

"When one considers," Mr. Coler said yesterday, "that last year I received in all a little over $17,000 as fees for collecting this tax, it seems fair to presume that I will not get rich on what the Vanderbilt estate yields."

RESOLUTIONS AT NEWPORT.

Casino Governors Record Their Regret at Mr. Vanderbilt's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—At a meeting today of the Governors of the Newport Casino the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt the Newport Casino has suffered the loss of a President whose interest in its affairs was continually and wisely manifested, and whose attention to the duties of his office was unwearying.

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Governors experience a sense of personal loss in the severance of a long association with one whose high sense of duty, amiability of character, and unvarying courtesy of manner have caused them to entertain for him enduring respect and affection, and they desire to record this just tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and transmitted to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE CASE OF ALDERMAN RODDY.

Magistrate Hears Vlachof, Who Accuses Him of Bribery.

The case of Alderman John S. Roddy, who is charged with bribery, was yesterday before Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court. The complainant against the Alderman, Joseph Vlachof, was heard, and then the Magistrate postponed the case until Friday, requesting both sides to submit briefs.

Vlachof testified that he wanted to run a flower stand at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and he asked Alderman Roddy to get him a permit. The Alderman, he said, demanded a fee of $200. He refused to pay, and went to Alderman McCall, who wrote Mr. Roddy a note, which the complainant carried and which Mr. Roddy tore up.

Eventually Vlachof secured a permit and erected his stand without the assistance of Roddy. He claims that he sent Roddy several rubber plants as a peace offering and that they were accepted. Roddy, however, still demanded the $200, he says, and finally had his permit revoked and his stand carted away by the Bureau of Incumbrances because he would not pay it. Vlachof's testimony was corroborated by a friend and by a boy who worked for him during the brief existence of the flower stand.

Alderman Roddy's lawyer moved for a dismissal of the charge of bribery, on the ground that if there was any charge at all it should be extortion. The Magistrate declined to dismiss the charge of bribery then, but took the matter under consideration.

Women's Tailor Made Suits! | Women's Tailor Made Suits!

O'Neill's.

An Important Sale of

Women's Tailor-made Suits!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of Three Hundred Suits. They came to us from one of the leading makers of New York, and are all this seasons styles—Fly Front and Tight-Fitting effects. The materials are Homespun, Cheviots and Fancy Novelties.

We have divided them into four lots and offer them at these extraordinary prices:

Lot No. 1 Comprising Suits worth up to 15.00 — 9.98
Lot No. 2 Comprising Suits worth up to 23.00 — 15.00
Lot No. 3 Comprising Suits worth up to 30.00 — 18.00
Lot No. 4 Comprising Suits worth up to 40.00 — 25.00

At this time when materials are so scarce prices like these will be appreciated—Early Customers will secure best choice.

Sixth Avenue 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAWING-ROOM CHAIRS.

"No one," says a writer, "with any proper regard for his great-grandmother would put a Sheraton or Chippendale chair in a place of common use." The drawing-room is the place for them. 'Oriental rugs, tapestries, stamped leathers go well with them; even Vernis Martin will agree.

But easy chairs, offering blandishments to detain you, must also be about. To add a bit of sprightliness, scores of quaint specimens besides await you here at factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
All this week Monday, Oct. 2, Wagner's Opera "DIE MEISTERSINGER," first time in English. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Box office open Thursday, Sept. 21, for subscribers only. Monday, Sept. 25. Special Dewey Week Attraction. WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.

Every Evg. & Wed. & Sat. Mats.
PAULINE HALL,
Candield & Carlton, Wilmer Vincent Co. & 20 Europ. & Amer. Stars.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 6th BIG MONTH.
THE MAN IN THE MOON. Wednesday Evening, Sept. 20, positive Début of Marguerite CORNILLE
TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE, Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:30 to midnight. SPECIAL MATS. DEWEY DAYS. Reg. Mat. Sat.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14th St THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & S
4th Week of the Great Melodramatic Success, A YOUNG WIFE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE JULIA MARLOWE Ev. 8:15 in COLINETTE. Mat. 2:15.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Continuous Show. Theatre, 2 Co's.

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 3:30 P. M. ST. LOUIS VS. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Mangin's Boat Upset and Casson Had Gone Swimming.

Patrick Mangin, a boatman, living at 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was drowned in the Harlem River last evening off One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. His body was not recovered. He was fifty years old. A scow upset his rowboat.

Thomas Casson, fifty years old, a fireman on the steamship Lucania, went swimming at the company's pier, 51 North River, last evening, and was seized with cramps. He was unconscious when taken from the water. For an hour his fellow-firemen worked over him, but he died despite their efforts.

ARREST OF A PUBLISHER.

Abraham P. T. Elder Charged with Cheating Through the Mails.

Abraham P. T. Elder, manager of the British-American Publishing Company, at 17 West Forty-second Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshals McAviney and Krum, on a warrant issued by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, charging him with using the mails for a scheme to defraud. He waived examination, and in default of $5,000 bail, was committed to Ludlow Street Jail, to await the arrival of extradition papers from Illinois.

According to the statement of Post Office Inspector Farrell of Chicago, who came to this city with Inspector Mayer, the prisoner advertised for agents all over the country to sell his books. He secured deposits from agents for books, instructing them to sell them at double the price.

Elder had started business in this city, and had well-furnished rooms, where he employed a dozen or more typewriters in answering his army of correspondents, anxious to secure work as agents. He has served a term of eighteen months in Joliet Prison for an offense similar to that with which he is now charged.

CREMATION IN CITY LIMITS.

Health Board Enjoins Eighth Avenue Project—The Company Persists.

The recent announcement that the Stephen Merritt A. B. C. Company proposed to operate a crematory in the building at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, which is now being renovated for their occupancy, has aroused intense opposition in the neighborhood. The result has been that numerous petitions have been sent to the Board of Health, asking that the company be prevented from cremating bodies in the building, and President Murphy of the Health Board has officially notified the company that it will not be allowed to operate such an establishment within the city limits, no matter what system of cremation is employed.

Col. Murphy says that sentiment has nothing to do with his notice of prohibition, but that he is guided by the law, the Sanitary Code expressly prohibiting any such business being carried on in the city.

At the offices of the company yesterday it was stated that the company proposes to cremate by liquid air, combined with electricity and certain gases. Superintendent Prentice said that the residents of the neighborhood would never be aware of the fact that a crematory was being operated in the building after operations are commenced. Asked as to the opposition of the Board of Health, Mr. Prentice stated that no difficulty was expected, as the system was absolutely beyond criticism and objection and that the Health Board could not interfere with them, as they had asked nothing of the board.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ..... at 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th ..... at 8 sharp. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in ..... THE KING'S MUSKETEER .....

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way at 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday. WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 27. JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'g, 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Last 2 weeks. Charles Frohman Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA. Matinée Wed., Sept. 27, instead of Sept. 30.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. A "HEAT HIT"—HERALD. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EV'GS, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. "A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. To-night, BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY PASTORALE.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENHARR. CRESSY and DAYNE. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts., 25c. SEPT. 25 Peerless IDA FULLER in her FIRE DANCES.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33 & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats.